

No. 163.—Vol. VI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

SIXPENCE.

THE ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS.



HOSE who believe that war will ultimately cease to be waged between civilised nations, can point to many facts, which, though not altogether conclusive, tend to confirm their views. The wars of suctheir views.

cession that so long con-vulsed Europe and devastated king-doms in the

doms in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, would now be rendered impossible, by the indifference of the Powers in possession of their thrones to the fall of those who are hurled from them. There have been many events within the last few years which, but for this feeling, would have sufficed to have thrown the world into confusion. France deposed the eldest branch of the Bourbons, and elected the Duke of Orleans: Europe accepted, and by its acceptation approved, the change. Belgium expelled the King of Holland and elected Leopold, with the same result. In Spain, the descent of the crown of Ferdinand in the male line was interrupted, and the Royal power vested in the hands of an infant, and a female, rather than it should be entrusted to an unpopular Prince. A civil infant, and a female, rather than it should be entrusted to an unpopular Prince. A civil war ensued, but the question was left pretty much for the Spaniards to settle among themselves. England and France did not, as they would of old, spend their blood and treasure in the quarrel; and now the contest, like our own war of the Roses, is to be ended by a marriage between the representatives of the two parties, Don Carlos having resigned a throne he never ascended in favour of his son, who even now may never possess it.

may never possess it.

Portugal rejected Don Miguel, and the Prince is shooting snip at Rome instead of his subjects at Lisbon. Again the European Powers troubled themselves not about the matter, but hailed Don Pedro first, and then Donna Maria as the de facto sovereigns. Were similar changes to take place sovereigns. Were similar changes to take place again in any one of these monarchies to-morrow, provided a governing body was appointed which could preserve the land from internal anarchy, and restrain the people from aggression on its neighbours, other countries—our own included—would look on calmly enough. The day for coercing other nations into accepting a dynasty that is rejected by the bulk of the people is gone by; that the people may sometimes be mistaken, or afterwards repent—that they may occasionally depose a King Log, and get a King Stork in his place—does not affect the question; it is the rule of modern statesmanship that all faits accomplis are to be accepted. So if a political revolution takes place, the party which finds itself uppermost at the close of it, is accepted, treated with, and recognised, and the intercourse between nation and nation goes on much as before; whether the nation goes on much as before; whether the change is for the better or worse to the particular people who bring it about, is a matter for their own decision. England was formerly remarkable for its tendency to interfere with the Governments of other countries; but she indulged it at a fearful expense; and the many hundred millions of her national debt now make her pause when she sees these changes going on, and ask herself the sensible question whether she is quite in the position to judge correctly of the wants of others; whether in fact, each nation—though it may manage its affairs but badly—do not on the whole manage better themselves,

than we could do for them?

The latest example of the utter indifference with which statesmen view the claims of a legitimate, but rejected Prince, is found in the little notice taken of the abdication of Don Carlos. It excited neither interest nor remark, and was passed over as lightly as the most ordinary, every-day occurrence. He transferred all his rights to the Throne of Spain to the Prince of Asturias, and formally gave up a claim, the assertion of which failed long since in the appeal to arms.

There are now, therefore, two young Princes in Europe in a painfully similar situation. The Due de Bordeaux and the Prince of Asturias are the direct representatives of the Royalties of two great kingdoms; they are both exiles, explating in obscurity the follies and crimes of their progenitors, who held and abused the actual power of which they inherit nothing but the memory and the regret. Few conditions in life can be more sad and disastrous; the successor to an empty alaim finds in it a fatal legacy,—still more fatal when that claim is to departed sovereignty. Their assumed rank is perpetually—at variance with their actual position; fate places a "barren sceptre in their gripe," and the visionary crown they chase must cause more anxiety than the weight of the actual diadem on the brows that bear it in their stead. They become the centres of plots and schemes, and the instruments or victims of desperate men, whose only object is, at all hazards, to overturn the order of things at present established. They cannot descend to the ranks of the people; they do not mingle on perfectly equal terms with the aristocracy—there is a something that draws a line of dissovereignty.



HER MAJESTY'S COSTUMB BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

recognised for what they claim to be, by Courts and Governments It would be far better for them to give up their abstract right alto-gether, and claim nothing that could not be fully accorded them. But this is rarely done. Two rebellions, and both disastrous, scarcely sufficed to convince the descendants of James the Second

But this is rarely done. Two rebellions, and both disastrous, scarcely sufficed to convince the descendants of James the Second that England had renounced the Line of the Stuarts for ever; the feverish dream of Royal rights haunted even the last degraded representative of the race. It is the same in the present instance. Don Carlos does not abandon the claim; he merely transfers it to his son; in him it may have all the chances of all the success it can ever obtain—but that will be far short of what Carlos aspired to. His son may be the Husband of the Queen, but the Constitutional party is too strong to permit him to be King of Spain.

But, however this may be, it is certain that these changes in the Royal Houses of Europe, are now regarded with a composure that renders war with other Powers on account of them, out of the quession. The strength and resources of civilised nations are so well known to each other, and their capacity of doing mutual mischief so well ascertained, that rulers are no longer desirous "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." Taking their naval and military strength together, England and France command the greatest amount of destructive force in Europe. It is the perfect knowledge of the fact that restrains them from fomenting every difference into a quarrel, though in France there is a party—we hope decreasing in influence—willing enough to do so. Changes of Dynasties are quietly accepted, and delicate questions like those of the Right of Search, or Disputed Boundaries, which have been the root of past wars, are referred to negotiators, and settled by treaties. It is evident that civilised nations, as they approach equality to each other, are compelled to a mutual respect; the wars of modern times are those of civilisation against barbarism, and on this point public morality in all countries is not very elevated. We are continually engaged in hostilities, or are on the verge of them, in India. The French colony of Algiers is only held by fighting, or readiness to fight. But the feelings th

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

once have convulsed society, pass by almost unregarded.

The late treaty for the suppression of the slave trade is much discussed by the Paris papers. The news they contain is rather meagre. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Paris and Lyons and the Lyons and Avignon Rail road Bills by a majority of 230 to 4. The duration of the concession of this latter line was fixed at fifty years. The company will have to execute at its own expense a branch to Grenoble.

M. Jorrand, formerly member of the National Convention and of the Council of Five Hundred, lately died at Ahnn, in the Department of the Creuse, in the 89th year of his age.

The Revue de Paris announces that Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars would be appointed Commander of the convention signed by Dr. Lushington and the Duke de Broglie. M. Dupetit Thouars would hoist his flag in a 50 gun frigate, and have for his deputy commander, Captain Bouet Wullaumez, who has resigned the government of Senegal.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, after the introduction by the Minister of Finance of a bill of mere local interest, the Minister of Marine presented one for increasing the navy, and maintaining twenty-six ships of war on the coast of Africa, in pursuance of the treaty just concluded in London for the repression of the slave trade. Some satisfaction was evinced on this bill being presented. At the moment Admiral de Mackau was laying on the table the said treaty, and the instructions drawn up for the guidance of the superior officers who are to be employed on the African station, M. Guizot entered the hall, and was received with the warmest congratulations by a large number of members who surrounded his seat on the ministerial bench. M. Thiers then rose, and reminded the Chamber of the vote they had come to three weeks before as regarded the execution of the laws against the Jesuits, and declared that the said vote ought to be followed by a prompt "solution." The Keeper of the Seals replied that no fresh occurrence had taken place which rendered it necessary that the Government should recoure to the execution of t

It appears by our accounts from Madrid that the crusade against the press is proceeding. The editor of the Esperanza having announced to his readers that he would publish, in a supplement, the official documents relative to the abdication of Don Carlos, the Political Chief ordered the seizure of that paper before its publication. The Heraldo blames that proceeding, and observes that "he might have allowed them to circulate without any danger to the public peace." "The object of this farce of an abdication," it adds, "is evidently to endeavour to facilitate the conclusion of a marriage between the Pretender and the Queen, a project to which the national interest, the dignity of the throne, high and powerful state reasons, the blood of thousands of victims, justice and right, are now as strongly opposed as ever."

A rumour was in circulation at Madrid that an insurrection would break

A rumour was in circulation at Madrid that an insurrection would break out at Barcelona upon the arrival of the Queen.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Queen of the West has brought us New York papers to the 21st May. They add little to the previous information about the Oregon question, but the general tenor of the accounts may still be considered as favourable to peace. The policy of sending a special Minister to this country was still warmly debated, but no further step towards its adoption appears to have

warmly debated, but no further step towards its adoption appears to have been taken.

With reference to the Annexation of Texas question, the Washington Union announces the receipt at Washington of public despatches from Texas, which "remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States."

A private letter, from a high quarter, says the New York Courier and In quirer, states that "there is now no division in Texas upon the subject; and another from New Orleans says that General Houston assured Major Donelson, by letter, that he should not oppose it, and that he believed it would meet no obstacle from the Government or people of Texas. With the brilliant prospect of success thus opened, Major Donelson thought it his duty to retire from the country."

In the condition of money matters, there had been no change of importance. The news carried out from England was considered of a favourable character; and had, therefore, rather the tendency to improve the value of stocks, although prices were fluctuating.

The rate of Exchange on London was quoted at 109½ to 1092.

General Jackson.—The Union gives the following extract of a letter details of the content of th

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General Jackson.—The Union gives the following extract of a newfrom General Jackson to President Polk, dated May 9th:—

"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will. My whole house salutes you and lady; and may God preside over and give you a successful administration to our beloved country.

"Your friend sincerely."

"Andrew Jackson."

"Andrew Jackson."

BUENOS AYRES.

Important news has been received from Buenos Ayres to the 5th April. The particulars are contained in the following extract from a letter to a mercantile house.

"We have to inform you that official despatches have been received from General Oribe, dated the 29th ult., advising the complete defeat of General Rivera, at a place called the India Muerta, nincty miles north of Monte Video, with the loss of all his infantry, artillery, and baggage, on the 27th inst., after an action of two hours with the division of General Urquiza One thousand men are said to be killed and five hundred prisoners taken, including a great many officers. General Rivera is reported to have escaped with eight men. Great rejoicings have taken place here on account of this triumpn.

The blockade of Monte Video is not yet formally acknowledged by the

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is rumoured that Mr. Milnes Gaskell, now a Lord of the Treasury, will be made Secretary to the Board of Control, in the place of Mr. Emerson Tennent, who goes out to be Colonial Secretary in Ceylon; and that Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. for Warwick, will succeed Mr.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COMPENSATION TO IMISH TENANYS.—Lord STANLEY introduced a bill founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the winder of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the Irish was the compensation of the view of the Government, Lord Stanley denied that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration; and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over-peopled. Contrasting the condition of the Irish with the English tenant, he argued for the necessity of some measure which might have the effect of inducing the former to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. With this view the bill proposed to grant compensation to tenants for three classes of improvements—buildings, drainage, and the levelling of fences. There had been hitherto attempts to enforce regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts the enforce regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts had failed, owing to the expensive nature of the process for enforcing them. In order to obviate this difficulty, and establish an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, he proposed that there should be an office in Dublin, with a salaried officer at its head, to be called "The Commissioner of Improvements."—Some opposition was expressed to the details of the bill, but it was read a first time.—Adjourned.

PORTUGAL.—In answer to a question from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Sir R. PREI. said there was no foundation for the report that full the goldations were pending with Portugals, and Association from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Sir R. PREI. said there was no foundation for the report that full the goldations were pending with Portugals, and Association from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Sir R. PREI. said there was no foundation for the report the slight was passed in discounted with the foundation for

Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The Corn Laws.—Mr. Villers made his usual annual oration upon the Corn laws. His speech consisted chiefly of the arguments before used by him against protection. He contended that the Corn-laws were wholly unsuited to the present condition of the country—that they never had a laudable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes—and that the sooner they were abolished the better. The object of them originally was to make land dear; and that object had been consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. After dwelling upon these points, Mr. Villiers moved—

That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions—
That the Corn-law resides the supply of food and present the form of the considering the following resolutions—
That the Corn-law resides the supply of food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the form of the considering the food and present the f

lowing respiritions:-rn-law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the pro-

That the house resolve fibel into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following respitutions:—
That the Corn-law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour.
That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved delusive to those for whose benefit the law was designed; and That it is expedient that all restrictions on eorn should be now abolished.

Mr. OSWALD seconded the resolutions.—Mr. Crarstformer and Mr. Buck opposed them, and they were supported by Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. M. PHILITS.—Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that, by prudent measures, they might bring the Corn-laws in a nearer relation to the sound principles of commercial legislation, but that no sudden step ought to be taken. At once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the general welfare, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as necessarily must convulse all the other branches of national industry. The question was as to the best means of providing a supply of corn for a population rapidly increasing; and, if he thought that this would be best effected by free trade, no other consideration would prevent him from supporting the doctrine. He was convinced, however, that a free importation of corn would bring the price down permanently to 35s., a price which would render it necessary to throw much land out of cultivation, and the injury thus inflicted on large districts of England, and on the whole of Ireland, would be so great as not to be compensated for by any benefit likely to accrue from a free trade in corn.—Mr. Britory followed Sir James Graham, whom he accused of dealing in fallacles. He alluded to the proceedings at the free trade bazaar at Covent-Garden Theatre as a proof of the interest taken upon the subject of free trade. The amount received at the door and from the subsect of free trade. The amount received at the door and from the subsect of free trade. One may be a Dearword from a free trade in corn.—Mr. Bistory Tollowed six James Grainam, whom he accused of dealing in fallation of the property of the control of the property of the control of the c

House be counted, and only 29 Members being present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL.—Lord PORTMAN presented a Bill "On the subject of the expediency of providing compensation to tenants of lands for improvements thereon in certain cases." The noble lord explained the object of the bill, which was read a first time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Young, a new writ was ordered for the county of Edinburgh, Mr. Ramsay having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

RAILWAYS.—The Caledonian Railway Bill, the Dundee and Perth Railway Bill, and the Clydesdale Junction Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.

passed.

The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.

Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.—The Lord Advocate moved the second reading of this bill. One of the leading principles of the measure was that a Board of Supervision should be established. If a poor man considered that the means of sustenance with which he was supplied were not adequate, he must first make out a case before the Board of Supervision.—Mr. Fox Mayle moved that it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the merits of the measure.—After a long discussion the motion was negatived without a division, and the bill read a second time.

The Irish Banking Bill went through committee,

The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE ACCOUNTMENT AT HAM-PART ONE O'COLVENTION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PENSION TO SIR H. POTTINGER.—The Earl of ABERDEEN brought down a Message from the Queen, stating that her Majesty was desirous of granting a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir H. Pottinger. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

A desultory conversation arose upon the state of Ireland, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Railways.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the Aberdeen Railway Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the Aberdeen Railway Bill, the Leeds and Thirsk Railway bill, and the York and North Midland Railway Bill (Harrogate Branch).

Sir H. Pottinger.—A Message from the Queen, similar to that brought up in the Lords, was brought up by Sir R. Peel.

The Colleges (Ireland) Bill, Mr. S. O'Brien opposed the bill, and made some personal remarks upon Mr. Roebuck—Mr. Roebuck replied, and said Mr.O'Brien had attacked the House in Conciliation Hall. Mr.O'Brien, he said, had "spit his venom" at Conciliation Hall, and now he repeated the trash.—Mr. O'Brien nose to answer Mr. Roebuck, but was called to order. After some discussion the house resolved itself into committee. Sir J. Graaham moved that a sum not exceeding #100,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to establish new colleges in Ireland; and also an annual sum of #21,000 to pay the stipends, prizes, exhibitions, and other expenses of these colleges.—Mr. O'Brien was then allowed to defend himself. He expressed his contempt for Mr. Roebuck.—Sir R. Inclis again rose to order, and Mr. S. O'Briens hen vindicated the language used at Conciliation Hall, and repeated that the bill, in its present form, was an attempt to corrupt the intellect of the people of Ireland. The discussion in committee upon this bill, occupied the house almost exclusively.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—This bill has been read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

ALLEGED PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday the Sergeant at Arms acquainted the house that in the case "Howard v. Gosset," in which a verdict for £290 damages was returned against him, execution for damages and costs, to the amount of £436 12s., had been levied upon Saturday last. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)—The communication was referred to the Select Committee on Printed Papers.

NEW MEMBER.—On Monday, Lord E. Hill took the oaths and his seat for the county of Down, in the room of his brother, the Earl of Hillsborough, now called to the House of Peers, by the demise of the Marquis of Downshire.

BAIL IN ERROR BILL.—This bill has been read a third time, and passed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

CHINA.—Mr. H. BERKELEY, for Tuesday, July 1, to move for a committee to consider the propriety of addressing her Majesty to confer some further compensation on the officers, soldiers, sallors, and marines, engaged in operations in China.

THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, for the 8th July, to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL OGILVIE, C.B.—We regret to have to announce the death of this distinguished officer at Banff on the 2nd instant.

Death of Major-General Robert Pyn, C.B., R.A.—This distinguished officer, who held the rank of major-general in the corps of Royal Artillery, expired in London on Sunday last, after a short illness, having removed to the metropolis from Woolwich a few days since, to be near his physician. The deceased had seen considerable service, having been in the corps upwards of half a century.

POST-CAPTAIN.—Commander the Hon. Swynfen T. Carnegie (1838), son of the late distinguished admiral, the Earl of Northesk, and M.P. for the county of Stafford, has been promoted to the rank of post captain.

Death of Major-General Sir J. Bryant, C.B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant officer, a Director of the East India Company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It would be absurd, in the present day, to affect to pronounce any culogy upon sporting. Even those who are not sportsmen admit that the pleasures of the field are, of all excitements, the most leathly and innocent; and the universal favour in which they have been held, from the earliest ages to the present, is no alight testimony in their behalf.—BLAINE.

Even those who are not sportsuce admit that the pleasures of the field are, of all excitements, Even those who are not sportsuce admit that the pleasures of the field are, of all excitements, and the universal favour in which they have been held, from the earliest ages to the present, is no slight teatimony in their behalf—BLAINA.

The aquatic season has now set in with great écale, and all who exercise their pleasure in the water are in their element—from Gowes, with its flect of gorgeous galleys, to the Bathis of Holborn, with their floating fivy of Ojbowy Indians. Last week closed with the Henley Regatta—a most accountable festival for the amateurs of our and scull. Saturday wound up the various contests, in the victory of the contest of the state of the same than the state of the contests of the same true of our and scull. Saturday wound up the various contests, in the victory owned for Isis! Cambridge also sent two champions, who are contests, in the victory owned for Isis! Cambridge also sent two champions, who are contests, in the victory of the same and the state of the sent the same and the same a

THE ASCOT CUP DAY. Palmam qui meruit ferat.

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Palmam qui meruit ferat.

No institution for the promotion of a defined object, was ever so treacherously abused as the British turf. It was originally established with a view to enlist popular emulation into the improvement of the national breed of horses, by rewarding the best with public prizes of account, and to afford the people a wholesome and harmless recreation. Human ingenuity could not have devised means so certain to frustrate these purposes, as those adopted in the direction of its details — more especially during the last few years. To give a death blow to the former, the system of handicapping was introduced, whereby the worst horse in a race is afforded the best chance of winning; and the best is allotted to carry a weight that may cripple them for life; while to taint and impregnate with danger its character as a popular amusement, the ring was made an integral part of it; the "ring" being neither more nor less than a society of disreputable paupers, who live by their pencils as highwaymen were wont by their pistols. Not content with such a chance as falls to the lot of few communities, the "legs" set about dealing with their customers as the boy did with the good tent laid the golden eggs. For the last ten years, at all events, a grievous professional robbery has been done upon the chief races (of the season, the Derby and St. Leger in particular. There is, however, reason to hope that the crisis of this crying abomination has arrived.

The investigation at present in progress with reference to long past cases of delinquency, when made public, must, at the least, put an end to all betting with professional gentlemen. This will be one move towards the decline of the handicap—the grand point d'appui of the ring. Shall not the noble example set the patrons of the turt this day by a foreign Sovereign help the good cause still further? The Emperor of Russia's Cup (the richest prize given on the English turf—proh pudor?) is a weight for age race, and will command the nomination of

Monday.—The speculative took a very wide field this afternoon, all the principal betting races at ascot, and those staple events, the St. Leger and Derby, having been more or less brought into notice. So small were the investments, however, and so utterly without any exciting feature, that we may safely follow the example of our morning contemporaries, and leave the odds to speak for themselves.

NOT LODS		
2 to 1 agst Mr. Hill's lot (t)	THE QUEEN'S VASE.	N do 7 and Transporter
3 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	7 to 2 agst Zanoni (t)	7 to 1 agst Ironmaster
	ASCOT STAKES FIRST CLASS	T STATE AND LOST OF THE PARTY O
9 to 2 agst Inheritess	6 to 1 agst Best Bower	10 to 1 agst Yardley (t)
5 to 1 — Perkin Warbeck	8 to 1 - Wee Pet	
3 to 1 agst Annandale (t)	7 to lagst Lydia Languish	8 to 2 agst Poor Soldier
5 to 1 — Subduer	to the letter of the late of t	
C 4 - 4 72 - 1 - 72 - 31 3 - 4	THE EMPEROR'S CUP.	
5 to 4 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh,t	5 to 1 agst Cowl	8 to 1 agst The Emperor (t)
12 to 1 agst Godfrey		15 to 1 agst What
	ST. LEGER.	The state of the s
6 to 1 on The field 10 to 1 agst Annandale	12 to 1 agst Old England	20 to 1 agst The Baron
10 to 1 agst Annandale	THE DERRY.	150 to 1 — John Davis (t)
45 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	45 to 1 agst Sombrero (t)	50 to 1 agst Cambaules
45 to 1 Tug Net (t)	45 to 1 - Sting	50 to 1 - Hoorrah (t)
THURSDAY was a dies no	n.	
	4000m 7140mg	
-	ASCOT RACES.	
These races commenced		100 1 1 100 10 10 10
The Trial Stakes of		New Mile. 11 subs.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs.
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, aged
Mr. John Day's The Hero, 2 yrs
to 4 against the Knight of the Whistle. Won in a com

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 soys each, h ft. 10 subs. The Ascot Derpy States of 50 soys each, A fe.
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon
Lord Stradbroke's Idas
Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian
7 to 4 agst Wood Pigeon. Won cleverly by a length.

The Ascot Stakes (in two classes) of 25 sovs each. 24 subs. to the first class, and 23 to the second.

First Class.

Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb ... (Nat) 1
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb ... (Lyc) 2
The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.
Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ... (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ... (Arthur) 2
Alice Hawthorn and Foigh-a-Ballagh were declared not to start before the first face.

Colonel Peel's c by Slame, out of Cobweb (allowed 3lb) ... (Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Tunick (3lb) ... (Mann) 2
The Ascot Stakes. Second Class.
Mr. Payne's Queen Mat, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (Nat) 1
Mr. Johnstone's Annandale, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ... (Riley) 2
The Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by an independent subscription of 5 sovs each
Mr. Gully's Weatherbit... ... (Bartholomey) 2
Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquissa ... (Bartholomey) 2

THURSDAY.
Her Majesty' Plate of 100 Guineas.

Minotaur

Dead heat for second between Pomare and ch f by Sir Hercules.

The New Stakes of 100 sovs each, with 100 added.

Jublice colt The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Lyons
The Emperor of Russia's Cup of 500 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. The Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs (handicap). Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each. Javelin Javelin
Tunick
The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 50 added, for three yrs old, &c.
Swinley Course.

Sweetmeat

FRIDAY.

The Chesterfield Stakes.

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Cinizelli
The Members' Plate.

Beaumont
March First Filly

The Wokingham Stakes (First Class).
Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet
Several others ren.
Second Class of Wokingham Stakes.
Mr. Howe's Ratcatcher colt
Lord Exeter's Jet
Third Class of Wokingham Stakes.
Lord Stradbroke's Evenus
Mr. Howe's Khorassan
Mr. Howe's Khorassan
Mr. Howe's Restorm Pallway took down to Stough on The Greet Western Pallway took down to Stough on The

The Great Western Railway took down to Slough on Thursday upwards of 8000 passengers.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

These races came off on Friday and on Saturday. On the first day the trial heats only were rowed for, and on Saturday. On the first were decided. The matches consisted of a race between the boat clubs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the Grand Challenge Cup, the match for the District Challenge Cup, the final heat for the Diamond Sculls, the New Challenge Cup, the Town Challenge Cup, the Silver Wherries, and the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the Town Challenge Cup, the Silver Wherries, and the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the Town Challenge Cup, the Windsor and Henley Clubs was gained by the Henley. The Diamond Sculls by Mr. Wallace of the Leander Club, beating Mr. Bonant of St. John's, and Mr. Chapman of the Crescent Club. In this match Mr. Chapman came in first, but, having fouled Mr. Wallace during the race, the prize was decided by the umpires to be won by Mr. Wallace. The New Challenge Cup was carried off by the St. George's Club, of London, beating the Cambridge Black Prince and the Cambridge Lady Margaret. In the match for the Town Challenge Cup, the Henley Dreadnought Cutter Club was withdrawn, and the Henley Aquatic Club rowed over the course. The Silver Wherries Match was won by Messrs. Arnold and Mann, of Caius College, Cambridge, beating Messrs. Peacock and Chapman, of London. The last race was that for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, between the University Boat Club, Oxford, and the St. George's Club, London. This was an admirable race, and was decided by the umpire to be a dead heat.

ROYAL ACADEMY AND WAVERLEY BOAT-RACE

ROYAL ACADEMY AND WAVERLEY BOAT-RACE.

This very interesting event, which has been the subject of much conversation in the aquatic clubs for some time past, came off on Wednesday evening. At about half-past six preparations were made for the start, and shortly afterwards the rival crews appeared at Putney Bridge to race to Mortlake Church, the same course as that chosen in the great Oxford and Cambridge struggle of last March.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

1. H. M. Cooper
2. A. D. Cooper
3. Howard
4. Atkinson (stroke)
5. Smith (steerer)
The Waverley were close on their adversaries' stern all the way up, but could not pass them, and the Royal Academy won by about two lengths.

FOUR-OARED BOAT RACE.—On Monday, the annual four-oared boat race amongst the members of the Cambridge University for the silver medals took place, from Westminster to Puiney, when the following crew, of four boats which contended, proved the victors:—C. Hill, Trinity College, stroke; C. T. Selwyn, Trinity College; J. Wilder, Magdalen College; G. W. Horton, Trinity College; A. F. Jackson, Cains College, steerer.

THE MARKETS.

Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were quite as dear.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 9480; barley, —; oats, 1510 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —quarters. Foreign: wheat, 5510 barley, 3000 oats, 2770 quarters. English.—Wheat, mall, 4800 harley, 3600 oats, 2770 quarters. English.—Wheat, 1814, 500 harley, 300 to 36s; grinding barley, 37s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 56s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 37s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 56s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 37s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 53s to 53s; brown ditto, 56s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevalier, 65s; Vorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; to 48s; white, 33s to 38s; ditto, old, 33s to 46s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; malting ditto, 33s to 48s; white, 33s to 35s; bollers, 36s to 33s, per 20th. Foreign.—Ents wheat, = to 36s; malting, 53s to 36s; white, 50s to 54s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 75s to 38s; ditto, feed, 53s to 48s; white, 50s to 54s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 75s to 38s; ditto, feed, 51s to 17s; beans, 24s to 23s; peas, 38s to 38s to 32s; cause, 17s to 33s; ditto, feed, 13s to— per barrel.

See Market.—For Canary we have had rather more inquiry; but all other kinds of seeds in the seed and the seed of the seed of

Duties on Foreign Corn.-Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peat

Copie.—British Plantation coffee has met a very steady demand, at extreme currencies; while good ordinary Ceylons have sold at 475 fol to 485 per cwt. Foreign and other coffees have supported late rates.

Oils.—Chere is a very steady business doing in linseed oil, at full prices. All other kinds support last week's quotations.

Hay and Strouc.—Coarse meadow hay, &4 0s to £5 0s; useful ditto, £5 is to £5 12s; fine upland ditto, £5 is to £6 0s; clover hay, &4 10s to £6 0s; useful ditto, £5 is to £2 0s; wheat straw, £2 is to £2 3s; per load.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 16s; Old Pontop, 14s; Old Tanfield, 14s; Killingworth, 16s; Wharnchlife, 16s; Lambton, 17s 6d; and Stewart's, 17s 6d per ton.

Provisions.—Owing to the prevailing fine weather, the demand for Irish butter continues very dull, at further decline in the quotations of 2s per cwt. The same observations may be applied to English and foreign parcels. The best Dutch is selling at \$2s\$ to 86s per cwt. Dorset, 56s per frikin; and 12s per dozen for fresh. Bacon is in good request, at la per cwt. In the large of the color of the selling at 44s to 47s; inferior ditto, 41s to 48s; insien is a guite as dear.

Tallow.—Russian is in good demand at somewhat improved quotations. P. Y. C. on the spot has sold at 49s 36 to 40s 6d per cwt. The supply of Town tallow being scarce, that article is likely to be supported in value for some time hence.

Hope (Friday).—On the whole, there is rather more business doing in this market, especially in the finest qualities of hops, and last week's quotations are steadily supported. In the duty very little is adoing.—Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s; Sto £8 10s; Sto £8 10s; Sto £8 10s; Mid Kents, £7 7s to £8 15s; East Kents, £9 9s to £1 1s; Choice ditto, £1 11s to £13 0s; Mid Kents, £7 7s to £8 15s; East Kents, £9 9s to £1 1s; Choice ditto, £1 1ts to £13 0s; Mid Kents, £7 7s to £8 15s; East Kents, £9 9s to £1 1s; Choice ditto, £1 1s of sale of the supply apported. In the duty very little is adoing.—Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s;

ono. wyate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day, and prices were difficulty supported: with difficulty supported:—
Per slbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s l0d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime
large ditto, 3s 9d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime
mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 0 d
to 5s 0d; amall pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

mountain port, is said to 48 of a lamb, 48 104 of 51 10d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market was rather flat at the commencement of the week, but a better feeling predominated on Wednesday. The absence of business, however, on Thursday, from the attractions of Ascot races, tended to again render things flat, and some alarm with regard to the state of the harvest, afforded the speculators for a fall, an opportunity of depressing the market. Consols, at the close of the week, quoted 98, to 99 for the opening; Reduced Three per Cents, 99½; New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 102½; India Bends, 74; Exchequer Bills, 59 to 69, and 62 to 64; Bank Stock, 211 to 212.

The principal features of interest in the Foreign market have been the fluctuation in Spanish, and the rise in Columbian, and Mexican Spanish, which at the beginning of the week was flat, at a decline, rallied on Wednesday, quoting for the Actives, 28½; Three per Cents, 41 to 2. Passive Stock remains about 7½ to ½; the Deferred Stock having lately superseded it in the good opinion of the small speculators. An advertisement, emanating from M. Mosquera, appeared in the papers of Wednesday, announcing the agreeable fact that Messrs. Baring, brothers, and Company, had consented to act as the agents for the Grenada Government. New Bonds are to be issued for the Grenada portion of the Columbian debt, and this will leave the Ecuador portion (about 21½ per cent.) alone unprovided for. The Stock quotes at closing 17; Buenos Ayres closes at 43 to 44; Mexican is firm at the advanced price of 37½; Portuguese, 67½; Spanish Actives, 28½ to 29; Passives, 7½ to ½; Three per Cents., 41½; Dutch Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 63½; Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½.

The Share Market was very active at the commencement of the week, a considerable fall in the value of Cambridge and Lincoln occurring on Monday. The rejection of the line on Tuesday having been authentically pronounced, renewed the activity of the previous day, an

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUSSDAY, JUNE 10,

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—H. BENT, Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, chain-maker.—
W. J. B. STAUNTON, Bishopsgate-street, City, wine-merchant.
BANKRUPTS.—G. ESTALL, Hollywell-street, Westminster, plasterer. B. FISH, Ventmor, Isle of Wight, plumber and glazier. J. FISHER, Lynn, Norfolk, spirit-merchant. C.
DALTON, Canal-bridge, Old Kent-road, Surrey, stone-mason. C. T. HICKS, Upper Thanes
street, City, and Great Guildford-street, Southwark, Surrey, drug-grinder. T. PAYLER,
Pudssy, Yorkshire, scribbling miller. G. BYFORD, Liverpool, wholesale grocer. G. GODALL, Ashton-under-Lyne, licensed victualler. B. S. JONES, Wrockwardine Wood, Shropshire, Krocer. shire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. MOORE, Glasgow, draper. W. MILLER, Dalbeth Glasgow, farmer.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 6.—MEMONANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 34th Regiment to bear upon its regimental colours the words "Arroyo dos Molinos," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the second battalion of the Regiment in the operations at Arroyo dos Molinos, on the 28th of October, 1811.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 13.—15th Foot: Lieut. G. Towell to be Lieutenant, vice Sewell; Ensign W. D. Hagne to be Lieut, vice Towell; A. F. Warburton to be Ensign, vice Hagne. 18th. Lieut. C. A. Code of the Company of the State of Control of the Ensign W. D. Hagne to be Lieutenant, vice You are to the Ensign W. D. Hagne to be Lieutenant, vice I was to be Lieutenant, vic urham, printer. J. BRAITH WALLE, Morpeta, Northumb ONS, Boardman-street, Manchester, licensed victualler. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—A. FELL, Edinburgh, tailor.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Chevallier Cobbold of a daughter.—At Madeira, the lady of Archibald Colquinoun Ross, Esq. of a son.—At Romford Vicanese, the lady of the Par III. Leicester, the wife of Thomas Macaulay, Esq., of a daughter.—The lady of the Samuel Palimer, Esq., of a son.—At Ryales, Lady Parish of a daughter.—The lady of the Samuel Palimer, Esq., of a son.—At Naples, Lady Parish of a daughter.—At the Rethe lady of the Rev. William S. Symonds, Rector of Pendock, Worcestershire, of a so heir.



RUSSIAN DROSHKY, PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT, BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO PRINCE ALBERT.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has just forwarded to this country, for presentation to the Prince Consort, a most magnificent gift, consisting of three Russian carriages and four superb horses of the purest Orloff breed. The valuable consignment arrived at Blackwall in the Camille steamer, from St. Petersburgh direct. The carriagesdouble droshky, a single droshky, and a sledge—are respectively built in the most finished style. The first two equipages are of exclusively national construction, and afford a striking contrast to our English vehicles. Each of the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is attached in the Russian manner, having the picturesque Douga rising over the animal's head from the extremity of either shaft. The double droshky, which contains seats for two persons behind the driver, is of a brilliant sky-blue colour, edged with gold, the cushions being of a corresponding hue, with silver facings. The Imperial crown is mounted in gold on either panel. The colour of this carriage is understood to be in accordance with the taste of the Empress of Russia.

The single droshky is of a darker colour, and affords accommodation for one person only behind the driver. The sledge is very beautifully constructed: it is entirely of hazel-wood, the apron being formed of a magnificent bear skin. The horses are selected from the Emperor's private stud; their symmetrical form and great beauty are remarkable. One of the animals (an entire horse) is one of the deepest black, with a long flowing tail, and stands nearly 16 hands high; two others are grey geldings, almost equally beautiful; and the fourth is a black horse, with a tail extending to within an inch of the ground. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Russian mode of driving differs very double droshky, a single droshky, and a sledge-are respectively built

materially from our own. The coachman sits on a small dickey in front of the carriage, and holds a single rein in each hand, the smaffle-bit, which alone is used, being thus pressed against the horse's, jaws. It is obvious that an English servant would feel himself a little at fault in adopting this novel mode of Jehuship, and the Emperor has accordingly sent over three of his own servants to instruct the Royal coachmen in their new duty. The harness and trappings are of the most superb description.

The whole of the carriages and horses were shortly after their arrival removed from Blackwall to the Russian Embassy, whence they were driven on Monday morning to Buckingham Palace: here they were driven in the grounds at the rear of the Palace. (See the Engraving.) They were then conveyed to Windser, and on Tuesday morning, Prince Albert rode out in the single droshky; and the Duke de Nemours and the Prince of Leiningen in the double-seated droshky; each carriage being drawn by one horse, driven by a Russian groom. On the return of the Royal party to the Castle, their Royal Highnesses alighted, and the droshkies were driven several times at a rapid rate round the area of the Great Quadrangle. There were present also, the Master of the Horse, and Mr. Banister, Maitre d' Equipage, to whose care the horses sent by the Emperor of Russia were confided on their journey from St. Petersburg.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The usual Post-office returns have just been issued; they show results which must be highly gratifying to the friends of penny postage. The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1844 was 242 millions, which is an increase of nearly 22 millions on the previous year. (The number before the reduction of the rate, it may be necessary to remind our readers, was 75 millions). But the most remarkable fact is the great increase in the London district, or old twopenny-post, the letters of which have more than doubled since the penny-rate was established.



LAUNCH OF "THE LADY OF THE LAKE" STEAMER, ON WINDERMERE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

This spacious mansion, called "Fisher House," in Lower-street, Isling-This spacious mansion, called "Fisher House," in Lower-street, Islington, has just been taken down, with a view to the improvement of the locality. It was, probably, built by Sir Thomas Fisher, about the beginning of the 17th century. It bore in front, the Initials P. W. F.; and in the interior of the building, were the coats of Fowler, Bart., and of Fisher; impaling or, a lion rampant, gules. These were placed over opposite doors wood, that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and



FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

some treatises in Natural History, about the year 1660, kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington, belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher. For upwards of 40 years, this old mansion has been appropriated to the reception of insane persons, and was latterly kept for that purpose by Dr. Sutherland, Physician to St. Luke's

A pamphlet, entitled "The Discovery, or the Mysterious Separation of Hugh Doherty and his Wife, 1807," contains some curious particulars respecting Fisher House. Brothers, the pretended prophet, was confined here for some time, until he was liberated by the authority of the Lord Chancellor Erskine, in 1806. The mansion had been uninhabited for some time previous to its demolition.

.The adjoining grounds were very spacious, and at one time said to be beautifully laid out in lawns and shrubbery, flower-gardens, &c.

THE FIRST STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

The launching of a steamer upon one of our northern lakes is not only a novelty in the lake district, but a circumstance wholly without precedent in any of the lakes, either of England or Ireland. Accordingly, on Saturday week, the day appointed for launching a steam-vessel on Windermere, the entire locality was a scene of holiday bustle. The vessel in question was built by Messrs. Ashburner, of Greenodd, for Messrs. Fell and Co., of the same place. She is 75 feet long in the

keel, and of 49 tons burthen. In the Westmoreland Gazette, the scene preparatory to the launch is described as very beautiful. Tents were erected for the accommodation of the visitors, flags were flying on the steamer, from boats moored on the lake, and from trees and buildings adjacent. At 11 o'clock, groups began to assemble to witness the spectacle: the Ulverston brass band was in attendance and played some lively airs. On the lake were two boats freighted with company, who attended in compliment to J. B. Fell, Esq.; and, having returned from Blakeholme, landed on the Quay, and orders were given to prepare for the launch. These arrangements being completed by Mr. Ashburner, the builder, the word was given, the bottle broken, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, with the appropriate name of "The Lady of the Lake."

The launch was well-timed with the check-rope, which turned the vessel up and down the Lake with the greatest ease, the band playing, and the spectators cheering heartily. The pennant displaying the vessel's name, was then unfurled, and drew forth another loud cheer for the Lady of the Lake. She is a beautiful little vessel, and has a well-executed figure-head. When crowded with spectators, she only drew 16 inches water. Her cabin accommodation and her engines will speedily be fitted, and she will commence plying up and down the Lake on or about the 1st of July next.

After the aunch, a dinner took place in honour of the occasion, John Wakefield, Esq., in the chair. About 50 carpenters and their friends also dined together at the same inn. In the Westmoreland Gazette, the scene preparatory to the launch is

MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL. HER

[We were enabled only to describe this magnificent Royal Fête in a portion of our last week's impression.]

The Queen gave a Bal Costume on Friday evening, the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest nagnificence of embroidery and jiwelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace; powdered wigs were universal, and the style of coifure was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the fete. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of the Duke of Cardigan in the uniform of the Buke of Cardigan in the uniform of the Duke of Cardigan in the uniform of the Duke of Cardigan in the uniform of the Duke of Cardigan of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Ga



DUCHESS OF

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

SYDNEY.

JERSEY.

Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Curzon in a very curious Venetian costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Alford were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by extraordinary magnificence.

meres of the nousehold, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were' distinguished by extraordinary magnificence.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time, which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore in fantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three-cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high-peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but they were exceptions. The general head dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curis round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or wigs which came still closerto the fashion of the day Some of the ladies made a difference not the fashion of wearing their trains



LORD MANDEVILLE. BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. EARL OF SURREY.

MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE. BELGIAN AMBASSADRESS.

MARQUIS OF DONEGAL. MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

nstead of starting from the waist, fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocaded silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were looped up with golden clasps, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the high-heeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-ornamented white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the rotundity of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent fête. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Douro, and Miss Burdett Coutts. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, each having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham. Marquis of Abercom, Sir Edward Codrington, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness Clanricarde, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharn-cliffe, Earl and Countess Kinnoul, Viscount Dupplin, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulan, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Rivers, Lord Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Mrs.



DUCHESS OF ST. \ALBANS. VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

Shaw Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, Mr. Henry Hallam, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Viscountess Falmerston, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarence, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Lansdown, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscountand Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sanford; Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Earl of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stavordale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mülle, d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Verlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount and Countess of Antrina, Earl and Countess of Antrina, Earl and Countess of Manguis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount and Countess of Roselve, Earl and Countess of Coselve, Ladies Prim.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 15.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Monday, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.

Tussday, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

THURSDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652.

FRIDAY, 20.—Death of William IV., and Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

SATURDAY, 21.—Longest day. Income-tax imposed, 1842.

HIOR WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 21

Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** A Subscriber," Dublin, is thanked for the following reply to "A Constant Reader," in explanation of the origin of the triple crown or tiara, worn by the Pope. The triple crown is indicative of the Pope's civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a Pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasius II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, A.D. 1053. John XIX. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, A.D. 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second crown, A.D. 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara or triple crown about the year 1334. "D'Orient."—Macaws and other foreign birds are purchaseable at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, in astronomy, is a bright star of the first magnitude in the rudder of Argo, a constellation of the southern hemisphere. "Capt. G. H. B.," Bowness, is thanked for the sketch.

"J. W. W."—The sketch was not received in time.

"A Constant Subscriber," Peckham, should apply, with testimonials, to the secretary, G. P. O.

**secretary, G. P. O.

"J. D.," Manchester.—Lines to B. A. S., ineligible.

"A Subscriber," Manchester.—In 1831, a pigeon flew from London to Liskeard, in Cornwall, 226 miles distance, in six hours, about 37 miles per

"A Subscriber," Manchester.—In 1831, a pigeon flew from London to Liskeard, in Cornwall, 226 miles distance, in six hours, about 37 miles per hour.

"A Constant Reader." —We have not room to explain the causes of the variations in the tides; but our correspondent may find them lucidly illustrated in "Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography," chap. 17.

"\$\Phi\$, \$\Lambda\$, \$\Lambda\$," —In our calendar of last week, Friday, June 6, was stated to be the Festinal of Corpus Christi, whereas it took place on May 22. Our correspondent will find the watches made by Barraud and Lund, Cornhill, to be excellent time-keepers.

"Wilfred." —We do not answer impertinent questions as to a lady's age, or comparisons of talent, &c.

"J. C. W.'. —"The Soldier's Adieu' does not reach our standard of merit.

"Manfred," Cork.—Sir Humphry Davy's lines on Spinoza, if we mistake not, appeared in a magazine of the date at which they were written.

"G. T. N.", Liverpool, is thanked for his hint.

"The Ladies."—Yes.

"J. G. F." is thanked for the sketches: but they reached us too late.

"A Subscriber," at Exeter, may receive our journal at &1 \overline{0}s. per annum, by remitting the amount in advance, to our office.

"G. T., \(\cdot \

"Fides" is thanked our illustrations generally take their complexion from the season.

"W. H. C.," York, should apply to Messre. Dulau and Co., Soho-square.

"Tyrannus," West Clandon.—The museum is at the College, in Lincoln's Innhelds.

"Inquisitive."—Enclose the letter, unsealed, to the Lord Chamberlain.

"C. N.," Chelsea.—The proof will be valid.

"Brevis."—The accent is on the second syllable.

"A Cornishman."—The lines on St. Keyne's Well will be found among Southey's Miscellaneous Poems.

"A Constant Reader" should address Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.

"A Subscriber," Windermere, is thanked for the sketch.

"Tum o'Shanter" is right in his conjecture.

"A Philanthropist."—The subject shall not be lost sight of.

"E. R. E.," Wolverhampton.—The claim will be valid for the amount insured.

"W. S.," Newington Causeway.—The brick used in England is made of clay

E. R. E.," Wolverhampton.—The claim will be valid for the amount insured.

W. S.," Newington Causeway.—The brick used in England is made of clay mixed with sand, or with ashes, a. d after being dried in the sun and air, is burned in a clamp, or baked in a kitn.

A Railway Contractor" should write to the editor of "The Builder."

A Constant Reader," Chester, is thanked for the suggestion.

Cellett."—The price of Lord's "Popular Physiology" is 7s. 6d.

G. W."—The price of our journal per quarter is 6s. 6d., paid in advance: subscription insures punctual delivery.

J. F. F.," Kingsland.—The engravings of the interior of H. M. S. Collingwood will appear shortly.

Administrator."—Windsor Castle will be re-opened to the public next week: the days, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The winner of the Derby, last year, was Running Rein, but, owing to his disqualification, the stakes were avarded to the owner of the second horse, Orlando.

Champellois."—St. Paul's Cathedral is open for divine service at three-quarters past nine in the morning, and a quarter past three in the afternoon. We are not aware of the present position of the Ecole Polytechnique, at Paris.

"T. W."—The subject has been referred to our correspondent at Paris.

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"T. W."—The subscriber," Cheltenham, should send his copy of the Bible to some dealer in second-hand books.

"Calliope."—Yes.

"A Subscriber," Cornhill.—" Jackson's Bookkeping," price 6s.

"D. C.," Huntly.—Probably, Messrs. Smith, the print-sellers, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, will give the requisite information.

Nora."—Naval flags are usually made of bunting.

"Richard," Clifton, and an "Inquirer," Leicester, should apply to some agent for patents.

"Nora"—Naval flags are usually made of bunting.
"Richard," Clifton, and an "Inquirer," Leicester, should apply to some agent for patents.
"Mars."—See our present number.
"T. T.," Taunton.—The original shareholders will be liable.
"A Toweronian," and "Vaporiferus," Powick, are thanked for their hints.
"L.," Ambleside.—The address of the office for the sale of Parliamentary Papers is Great Turnstile, Holborn.
"W. P. M."—The striker can block at any distance from the wicket he chooses, provided his foot, or any part of it, be within his "ground." Surely, the club to which W. P. M. belongs possess the rules of the game? "Equus" is informed that the price of "a Exmoor filly" depends altogether upon the quality: as to the breed which is reckoned the most fruitful, if Equus will give them a fair chance he will find all the Somersetshire fillies tolerably prolific: that is a property by no means confined to "the quality."

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—All arms, to be legally borne, must be registered in the Heralds' College, in some one of the Visitations, or in a subsequent grant from the Earl Marshal. Those who are able to deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial bearings have been acknowledged in any of the Visitations, are entitled to carry those arms by right of inheritance. When, however, such a descent cannot be established, the party must prove his right as descending from some original grantee, or memorialise the Earl Marshal that he may become a grantee himself. A son does not inherit his mother's arms, unless the lady be an heiress or coheiress. In the latter case, he does; and his descendants are entitled ever after to quarter them.

We have to thank several correspondents for hints on the appearance of the come on Sunday last.

**A few answers are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

THE difference between year and year in the feeling which the state of things produces, and the effect of that feeling upon public discussions, was never more strikingly exemplified than in the debate of Tuesday last on Mr. Villiers's motion for the total Repeal of the Corn-Laws. The flush of comparative employment and prosperity is now on the country; work is abundant, and food, in consequence of two good harvests, not deficient; for the present the laws that affect the supply of that food so materially are of minor importance; no pressure is felt out of doors, and this is indicated clearly by the absence of anxiety within the walls of Parliament. When we recollect the same discussion in past years—in 1842, for instance—when large masses of the manufacturing population were unemployed; when there was starvation in the streets of some of our now busy towns; when Manchester was in a state approaching rebellion, and the railroad was used for the transit of troops: in the session of that year of difficulties the Corn-Law discussion was far more important than it has been now that home politics—religious and educational controversies set aside—have a more settled and contented appearance. Then the total repeal

was pointed out as an indispensable remedy for present evils; now was pointed out as an indispensable remedy for present evils; now the fact of the evils having passed away can be brought as an argument against the assertion that such a remedy is the only one. The long and earnest debates at one period, and the short, and, through a great portion of it, languid discussion of the other, are each quite in the nature of things. With all the disposition in the world to urge particular opinions on the House, and a full and perfect belief in them, members cannot support them with such force now as when they spoke with famishing constituencies behind them, deepening to an indefinite extent the sense of their responsibilities. The attack being less formidable, the defence is less difficult; and though the whole question remains the defence is less difficult; and though the whole question remains in principle the same in all seasons, in good as in bad, when employment is abundant as when work is scarce, still it is the employment is abundant as when work is scarce, still it is the nature of prosperity to render great efforts against a system more difficult; the absence of the spur of danger becomes manifest members let old arguments go unanswered, and take no trouble to search for new ones; the Premier can paint the present with a pencil dipped in a few hues of brightness; his opponents find several of the darkest shades of the picture they were accustomed to draw vanished from the canvass; and the result is, that a motion for a repeal of the Corn-Laws is made, discussed, and rejected in a single sitting. It is, perhaps, the calamity of such a controversy, that the same question assumes a very different degree of importance at same question assumes a very different degree of importance at different times; at one period, terror and alarm perplex the public mind, and make it overrate the effect of the restrictive system; at another, the revival of business, activity of speculation, and a tolerably general, though by no means universal prosperity, dispose them to forget that such a system exists, or that it can have any bad effect at all.

THE "great difficulty" of interfering, by a law, with the management of private property, has repelled many successive Governments from grappling with the subject of the Occupation of Land in Ireland. The late Commission of Inquiry, of which the Earl of Devon was the head, revealed nothing that was not known before, and the measures the Report recommended were those obvious ones that no one who had ever thought on the subject at all could have overlooked. But, simple as the suggestions were, and beneficial as they would be ultimately to all parties, the question still remains—How are they to be carried into effect? The Government has just made an attempt to place the question in the way of solution. Lord Stanley has introduced a bill for securing to the tenant of lead in Iroland in Iroland a fair comprehension for any outley he may make land in Ireland a fair compensation for any outlay he may make on it in improvements. When we consider the terrible array of laws, enacted both by the Imperial and the old Irish Parliament, all giving and concentrating power in the hands of the landlord, it is gratifying to hear of a measure that is meant to secure the tenant. But certainly it is not a measure that will do much for him in the way of substantial benefit; it is a very negative protection on the part of the Legislature merely to tell a man that he shall not be robbed; yet this is actually all the bill pretends to do. If a tenant lays out a sum of money in improvements of a perma-nent kind, the act secures him a return of that outlay if he quits the land before he has had time to benefit by his money and labour. The inference from this is, that if a man made such improvements at present, and without such a law, it is possible he would suffer, and the landlord reap all the advantage of his loss; but as Irish farmers generally are, like their English brethren, too shrewd a race to risk much upon such doubtful security, practically we imagine they have not put themselves in a position to lose much in this manner. Both in England and Ireland, where such "landlord's" improvements have been made by a tenant, it may be taken for granted that the outlay is incurred on the security of a lease, or an agreement of some sort, quite as binding; and where such a security is not given, the improvements are not made at all. Even in England, where the practice of ages has established a much better understanding and closer connexion between the landlord and tenant than exist in Ireland, the want of between the landlord and tenant than exist in Ireland, the want of leases has acted as a bar to improvements by the tenant. Men will risk a good deal for the chance of a large return, if it is a quick on; but the return on capital invested in improving land, is not large in the first place, and it is but slowly made in the second; the outlay can only be afforded on something which amounts to, or is little less than, a certainty. Where this security is given, Lord Stanley's bill is not required; and where it is not given, the measure will not be called into operation, and will be useless. Its good intention is all about it that can be commended. We cannot help thinking that to expect the improvement of the land of Ireland to come from the tenantry, as a body, is an anticipation that will not be from the tenantry, as a body, is an anticipation that will not be fulfilled. The change for the better there must come from the fulfilled. The change for the better there must come from the other end of society; as a general rule, the landlords are rich—or, at leas, are in the receipt of large rents, whether they are bona fide theirs or not—and the tenants are poor. Lord Stanley, indeed, speaks of cases in which, like the miserable subjects of the Turkish Pachas, the Irish farmer hides his wealth, and assumes an ostentatious misery, for the same reason as the Mahomedan cultivator—that what he has may not be extorted from him; in one case by the simple process of the bastinado; in the other, by a raised rent or eviction, which is equivalent to starvation. A very small holder, under a very griping landlord, may do such a thing; it is even possible that such cases may be not infrequent; but to rely on them as the basis of legislative measure, partakes of the absurd. A tenant of anything like an extensive estate—a man of anything approaching the possession of capital—could not live on such terms; and it is by men of some espital only that the improvements contemplated by the present bill can be carried into effect. The measure is one of those ineffective harmless enactments that show a wish to remedy an evil, and a want of strength or boldness to go deep is one of those ineffective harmless enactments that show a wish to remedy an evil, and a want of strength or boldness to go deep enough to obtain it. Indeed we doubt if legislation could do much in this matter. The gigantic evil is the intense competition in Ireland for the possession of land, which increases rather than lessens. In England that competition is moderated by the openings presented to the population by trade, commerce, and manufactured is the conditions of concept from its consequence. factures; and if the same diversion of energy from its one outlet—the soil—can be made in the sister kingdom, some progress will have been made towards a better state of things. But the growth of commerce and the development of manufactures are the work of time; in the meanwhile, a whole people must live; to live they must have land—hence competition and high rents, which no act of Parliament will be able to abate.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO WINDSOR.—On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and his Serene Highuess the Prince of Leiningen, and the Royal children, returned to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at four o'clock in

the afternoon.

Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, went this morning to inspect the troops stationed here, consisting of the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards. Her Majesty, followed by the illustrious party, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, at ten o'clock, to the Royal entrance, where the Queen mounted a fine chesnut charger. Her Majesty wore ablue habit, with velvet collar, and small metal buttons, a field-marshal's aiguilette on the right shoulder, and the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter over the left breast. Also a cap (resembling the undress military cap), bordered with wide gold lace, and having the peak in front edged with gold. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and most of the gentlemen, were on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch (Mistress of the Robes) attended the Queen on horsebback; the

rest of the ladies were in carriages. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of the Bath. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours wore a French military uniform. The Royal and august party proceeded to the Great Park, where the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Richardson, and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards, commanded by Colonel H. Bentinck, were assembled, with the bands of both regiments, and received the Sovereign on her arrival with the usual honours. The Cavalry Regiment and the Infantry Battalion then passed in review, the Queen being in front, having the Duke de Nemours on her right, and Prince Albert on her left. A grand banquet was given by her Majesty in the evening, in St. George's Hall. The dinner-table was very tastefully decorated with a number of choice flowering shrubs, inserted in vases of silver gilt, copied from the Warwick vase, and also with several vases filled with fine growing strawberries—both flowers and fruit being the produce of the Royal gardens at Frogmore. The Prince of Wales's epergne was placed in the middle of the table, opposite the seats of her Majesty and her illustrious guests.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and several of the guests at the Castle, walked this morning across the private plantations in the Home Park, to the Queen's kennel and royal apiary. The infant Royal Family were taken for airings at the same time.

New MAID OF HONOUR TO THE QUEEN.—The Hon. Miss Clementina Hamilton, sister to Sir George Baillie Hamilton, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has resigned her appointment at Court, as one of the Maids of Honour, in the room of Miss Hamilton, Miss Dawson, niece to the Right Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household, will shortly assume her functions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER AT MERCHANT TALLORS' HALL.—A splendid entertainment was given on Wednesday by the Merchant Taliors' Company, at their magnificent hall, in Treadneedle-street, on the occasion of the annual election from their school of a scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, Mr. W. Gilpin, master, in the chair. The chairman was supported on the right by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, the two Senior Fellows of St. John's College, the two Senior Fellows of St. John's Chelege, the Hon. Easile Melville, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Hon. Sir E. Cust, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Ashlin, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; Mr. Somes, M.P.; and on the left, by Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., honorary member of the company; the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Somers, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Kenyon, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sandys, Lord Faversham, the Vice Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Baron Platt. Many other distinguished individuals were present. In the course of the evening, the health of Sir Henry Pottinger having been given, the Hon. Baronet in returning thanks made an interesting statement upon the social improvement which had taken place in China. He rejoiced to say he had received assurances that everything was going on as well as could possibly be expected in that country. (Cheers.) The trade was ifourishing, and the Emperor himself had admitted the free circulation of books on Christianity. (Cheers.) They taught the people virtue, and therefore the Emperor said they should not be prohibited, as heretofore. (Cheers.) This was a very important fact. (Cheers.) The High Commissioner, Key.Ing, with whom he had negotiated the commercial treaty, had sent him his portrait. Within the last six weeks it had arrived in this country, having been sent through her Majesty's Consul at Canton, and the circumstance was not only our on the prosonal gratification, but, as he had said, as a most satisfactory indication of

COUNTRY NEWS.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE OF WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY,—The Provincia I papers notice the effects of the recent delightful change in the weather. The abundant rains and the mild temperature have produced a sudden burst of vegetation, which has covered the earth with fertility and the woods with beauty. The crops of all kinds have grown more during that time than they had grown during the whole month preceding, and there is now, happily, a most encouraging prospect of abundance of lood both for man and beast, for another year. No crop has changed its appearance more, since the improvement of the weather, than that which supplies us with the staff of life. Wherever wheat was looking tolerably well at the end of May, it is now most luxuriant.

Numerated was fooking toleraby wen at the third of stay, it is now most of monday last apprehended and lodged in Carlisle Gaol, having been suspected of poisoning his aged father, Mr. John Graham, of Grinsdale, near Carlisle, on the 15th ult. He is also suspected of poisoning his own wife, who died yery suddenly about six months ago. This report having been communicated to the Coroner, the disinterment took place on Sunday last, and, not withstanding that Mrs. Graham had been so long buried, decomposition had made but little progress. An inquest was being held on the body on Tuesday before the same Coroner. From the evidence adduced, and the reports of the medical gentlemen who made the past mortem examination, and also an analyzation of the internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects of some mineral poison. Graham, since his confinement in Carlisle Gaol, has manifested symptoms of great uneasiness, and when he was apprehended he was found walking on the banks of the Carlisle Canal, and it is strongly suspected that he intended to drown himself.

reat uneasiness, and when he was apprehended he was found walking on the banks of the Carlisle Canal, and it is strongly suspected that he intended to drown himself.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT DURHAM.—An explosion of a serious kind took place at Durham, on Monday last, in the shop of a respectable tradesman, named Steele. Mr. Steele was from home, and an apprentice, of about 14 years of age, was left in charge of the shop, in which and in the cellars underneath there was as much as 100lb. weight of gunpowder. It is supposed that the boy, having occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather dark, had lighted a candle for that purpose, and incautiously placed it near a package containing between 30lb. and 40lb. of powder, and that a spark having fallen upon the paper caused it to ignite. The effects of the explosion were felt in every part of the city, and in its more immediate neighbourhood, and the shop windows of the tradesmen within thirty or forty yards were shattered to atoms. The house in which the explosion took place presented a singular appearance, the whole front and all the floors being blown into the street. The daughter of a Mr. Robson, who was in a room on the second floor, was precipitated, with the furniture it contained, into the street, and buried amongst the ruins, from which situation she was shortly afterwards released, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained of her recovery; her collar-bone and several of her ribs being broken, besides being severely burnt. On searching the ruins, the boy who it is supposed had been the cause of the accident, was found on the steps leading to the cellar in a most deplorable condition, the hair being completely burnt off his head, and his face and body dreadfully scorched. Several persons who were passing at the time were severely cut and injured from the broken glass and other materials that were flying about the street in all directions. The premises were not insured.

The LATE FATAL DUEL.—The inquest has been adjourned until Tuesday next, i

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—This enormous steam-ship, after a stay of more than four months in the river at Blackwall, has taken her departure for Liverpool. On the last day for inspection, she was much crowded by visitors, who continued to flock on board of her until a late hour in the evening.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

For the first time this year, on Tuesday last we had an opportunity of hearing that most affective and dramatic of lyrical compositions—"Lucrezia Borgla." Full as is the drama from which the plot of this opera was taken, of all the exaggirated horrors in which Victor Hugo and the modern French dramatists rejoice, it must be confessed that, in its present form—softened in expression, and refined in sentiment, by its alliance with music—all the nicer shades of feeling elicited by the great artists who enact it at her Majesty's Theatre—this opera is not inferior in interest or attraction to any brought forth on the Italian operatic stage. Moriani's performance of Lucrewic's ill-starred son, is, from beginning to end, traught with deep feeling, and profound dramatic conception. From the first, the subdued melancholy of his tones and gestures, even when surrounded by young and thoughtless companions, single him from the rest, and make him a being apart; whilst in his sadness, present sorrow, caused by the mystery of his parentage, seems mingled with the fore-shadowing of his coming fate. In the bursts of tenderness, and love for his unknown mother, which, in that beautiful duet with Lucrezia—"I' Amo, a il amo, e semprami vederla inogniogetto "—overmaster every other feeling; in the fierce expression of his hatred to the Borgies; in his proud refusal to purchase his life by a falsehood; his agony at the overwhelsaing discovery that he, too, is a Borgia, and that she—the murderess of himself and his friends—is the mother so long loved and long wished for; in the struggle of his impetuous feelings with the slow approach of death—Moriani does more than justice to his part. He gives to the character of Genaaro a reality, a force, and a pathos, which carry away the imagination and emists the sympathies of each hearer, as the silent and breathless interest of the whole and lence, in the last scene, on Tuesday night, fully testified. As to Moriani's singing, it is so entirely incorporated with the action and

COVENT GARDEN.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Friday evening this theatre re-opened with the French Opera Company at Brussels; and, we think, with prospects of a successful season. "Les Huguenots" had been announced on the preceding Wednesday; but, we believe, the wish to produce that grand opera with every care led to its representation being postponed, "Guillaume Tell" being performed on the Friday. The whole of the artistes are strangers to us; people in general are not even acquainted with their names; and this may account for the state of the house on the opening night, which was by no means comfortably filled. We are glad to find, however, that the audiences are improving every evening, and will do so still more as this excellent troupe becomes more generally appreciated. There is a care and unity of excellence in the entire performance to be heartily commended; and nothing can exceed the admirable drilling of the band. We do not remember to have heard the overture to "Guillaume Tell" played with better effect than on Friday. M. Laborde, the principal tenor, has a voice of agreeable quality: he threw a great deal of energy in the part, both in his acting and singing, and would have proved no mean rival to Duprez, had they both been playing at the same time. The bass is an admirable actor—indeed, considerable histrionic talent distinguishes the entire corps. The opera was preceded by Adolphe Adams's "Chalet," in which Madame Guichard personated the saucy Swiss spinster (who determines to keep so, until she is frightened into marrying by her brother and his fellow-soldiers) with considerable effect. This pleasing operatia is familiar to us in its English dress, as "The Swiss Cottage." The soldiers' chorus, "Vive Pamour, les femmes, et le tabac," and the song "Liberté cherie," have always been popular. On Monday night, when Donizetti's "Favourite" was performed, the house was well filled, M. Laborde again appeared as Ferdinand; and a new singer, Madame Julien, was a very effective Leonor. Her voice is very powerful—if anything, at tim

cipal French operas, both grand and comic, and we shall be mistaken if they do not meet with warm support. At all events, they fully deserve it.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Philippe has given a Matinée Mystericuse at this theatre, and with the same success that has attended his evening performances. Even after seeing his tricks twice or thrice, we have come away perfectly bewildered with forming plans of the manner in which they are effected. The little Harlequin, who jumps out of a box, smokes a pipe, whistles to the orchestra, blows out a candle, gets in a rage, and puts himself in a dozen droll attitudes, is the most wonderful puppet we ever beheld: and the confectioner's shop, from which two little dolls bring out anything the company choose to call for, from jueurs to bon bons, and those in layish profusion, is equally surprising. But the grand trick of all, is that of producing the gold fish. M. Philippe stands on a platform perfectly insulated: he throws a large shawl, or light carpet in the air to show that it encloses nothing, and, catching it as it descends, wraps it round him. In an instant he withdraws it, and discovers at his feet a large glass globe, brimful of water, in which four gold fish are swimming. In haif a minute the process is repeated, and another bowl, similarly filled, is produced. He then comes down to the platform between the stalls and the orchestra, and there discovers a third basin of fish, in the very centre of the spectators; and then, retiring back to the stage, without the least apparent communication with anything or anybody, brings to light, in the same manner, half-a-dozen live ducks; and finally two enormous geese, who walk gravely about the stage. In all the conjuring performances that we have hitherto witnessed, we have always been enabled to give some rationale, albeit a vague one, of the manner in which these were accomplished; but we confess M. Philippe defies all conjecture. We quitted the theatre with our self-esteem at a very love obb, indeed, as regarded our perceptive fac

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.

From some of the gay memoirs pertaining to the life and times of Louis Quatorze, have been selected the materials for an original and pleasant two act comedy, entitled, "Friends at Court; or, The Diplomatic Mission," produced here on Monday evening, and with success. At the commencement of the piece we find a young Gascon noble, Charles de Marvillac (Mrs. Keeleyy), arrived at Paris, and in search of adventures, which begin by his defending Louise de Chemerant (Miss Fairbrother) from the Marquis de Lausum (Mr. Wigan), who was carrying her off. Love at first sight is engendered by the rencontre. The King, however, Louis the Fourteenth (Mr. F. Vinng) has seen Louise; and anxious that she should be near him at Court, desires his First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, the Marquis de Vardes (Mr. Diddear), te find a noble husband for her forthwith. The Marquis finds the Gascon, in love and in debt, at a tavern, and persuades him to go to Court and be married. From this moment Louis and De Lausum each form their designs upon the honour of Louise, which being discovered by Maria d'Ossuna (Miss Villars), a maid of honour, and the Queen's confidante, are ingeniously counteracted; the play concluding with the chagrin of De Lausum and Louis, who, however, presents De Marillac with some good appointment in the provinces, whither he retires with his fair bride.

We have seldom seen Mrs. Keeley to more advantage than as the dashing, youthful, impudent Charles de Marillac. It may be termed a "Dejazet part," being just such a one as would suit that admirable actress, the whole business of the plece lying on her shoulders.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The new tragedy of "The Florentines" produced at this theatre last week, has been repeated several times, and, judging from the approbation of the audience, with increased success. The idea from which it has been worked out is evidently taken from the old story—and a story in every sense of the word some of the chronicles maintain it to be—of "Fair Rosamond;" the scene of the denouement being laid in Tuscany instead of Oxfordshire. The plot of the present tragedy is highly dramatic, and abounds in effective situations. Some of these, it is true, are not made so much of as they might have been in the hands of a more practised dramatist; but, taken as a whole, the piece is a clever production, and far above mediocrity.

Still, with these drawbacks, "The Florentines" reflects credit on the author. He has a fair notion of conqueting a plot; and his situations and effects are well chosen. A practical knowledge of the stage would enable him to do still better things; and such, we believe, he will accomplish. Every body who writes imagines that he can write a play; every body who imagines he can write a play flees at once to five-act tragedy. We opine that a succession of melodramas for the minor theatres, although the tragic dramatists might sneer at such productions, would afford the best school for attaining the knowledge we speak of, the want of which is so apparent in all these hitherto unacted dramas. The writers have capital ideas, but they do not turn them to the best account.

The analogy between the plot of "The Florentines" and our old romance of history will be directly seen, when we state that a certain Duke of Florence, Lorenso (Mr. H. Marston), is wedded to a proud and jealous Duchess (Mrs. Warner). Overtaken by a storm, he takes refuge in the house of a Tuscan nobleman, Fervando (Mr. Phelps), where he falls suddenly and desperately in love with his daughter Brancha (Miss Cooper), by whom his affection

is returned. The father, pleased with his guest, subsequently offers the hand of his daughter to Lorenzo, who, being married, of course cannot accept it. This supposed affront breaks off the intimacy; but afterwards, through a union of untoward circumstances, Brancha elopes with Lorenzo, and is placed by him in concealment, as he imagines, near Florence. The Duckess contrives to discover the retreat of her rival, her suspicions having been excited: and there, after upbraiding the unfortunate girl, in the most bitter manner, compels her to swallow notice, and the expires a har father and Lorenza arrive but too late.

swallow poison, and she expires as her father and Lorenzo arrive, but too late to save her.

We were much pleased with the careful and judicious manner in which Mr. Phelps enacted Ferrando, a part in every respect suited to him. Mrs. Warner's Duchess, although not the most prominent character, was made so by her powerful and effective declamation. Miss Cooper exhibited her usual good sense and quiet unassuming feeling as the hapless Branheas. There is a mannerism in the acting, and harshness in the voice of Mr. H. Marston, which we could, with pleasure, see remedied; elsewise he is a desirable adjunct to the corps. The piece was announced for repetition amidst loud applause and a call for the author.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Amongst the most attractive features of this establishment are the "Lectures on Character, with Vocal Illustrations," delivered by Mr. J. Russell, a gentleman who has for some years enjoyed a high reputation in the dramatic world. A lecture is usually considered a somewhat dull affair; but it is not so with Mr. Russell, who is a skifful lecturer; who not only points out prevailing errors, but suggests how they may be avoided, and illustrates his meaning by humorous, yet forcible examples. After remarking on the practice, common with many singers, of disregarding altogether the words of a song, Mr. R. sang a bravera, in which there was only one word—Pasticcio—which must have operated as a salutary lesson to such of his hearers as may heretofore have regarded a song merely as a collection of "crotchets and quavers," rather than "music married to immortal verse." Amongst Mr. Russell's most successful efforts may be named "The Widow Malone," which was given with an irresistible degree of comic power.

Comic power.

VIDOCQ'S EXHIBITION.

The exhibition just opened at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street, by the celebrated Vidocq, for interest and singularity has no equal in London. The famous chef of the detective force of the French police is well known, by name, to the English public: his Memoirs, published some years ago, attracted great attention, for they are rich in personal experiences of the strangest kind. Not the least curious of his many adventures is that of his being among us—hale and hearty, and as active, at the age of 72, as most men who are a quarter of a century his juniors—in the character of a public exhibitor of things as full of a strange interest as himself. And he plays the part with an easy courtesy and frank ness that removes all embarrassment from the visitor; there is none of the awkwardness of seeing and being seen; you are, for the time, the guest of a great man—one of the prominent names of the century—the Napoleon of his profession; and he makes you quite at home; this is no slight advantage.

The chief interest of the exhibition, of course, centres in Vidocq himself, and the accessories he has gathered around him, which are most characteristic, being connected either with his personal history and exploits, or his avocation during the twenty-nine years he was, as head of the most active department of the pellec, the terror and securge of all the jeriminals of France. He had continually to cope with cunning the most astute, and ruffianism the most daring, and he met both by deeper art, and courage, strength, and skill, that were more than a match for the most desperate. Some of the means employed by him are here displayed; round a portion of the apartment, divided off by curtains, hang several of the costumes he wore on his expeditions, when in search of criminals of all grades he had to mix unsuspected with every rank of society. The garb of the priest hangs by the side of the rough carter's frock; the flour-begrimed dress of the miller is there, with the wrappers of the coachman

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will be overflowing with attractions next Thursday: that consummate singer and actress Giulia Grisi takes her benefit on that night. Rossini's charming opera "Otello" is selected for the occasion, including, besides "La Diva" herself, Mario, Corelli, Fornasari, and Lablache. Later in the evening, Castellan, Rita Borio, and Moriani, will appear. The novelties in the ballet department will be numerous, including Lucile Grahn, Certio, Carlotta Grisi, &c. MASKED BALL AT VAUXHALL.—The proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens have taken advantage of the engagement of M. Musard at their establishment to make preparations for a series of grand masked balls at frexo, the first of which will take place on Monday next, the 16th instant. Musard will, on this occasion, conduct his own band of 100 performers; and the dances, costume, and general arrangements will, as far as possible, resemble those at her Majesty's Bal Costume at Buckingham Palace, the musical arrangements of which were also under the immediate direction of M. Musard.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICE AND THE "SATRIST."—On Monday in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, sentence was pronounced upon Mr. Barnard Gregory, late proprietor of the Satirist, for a number of libels, published in that paper, on the Duke of Brunswick. Mr. Justice Patteson addressed the defendant, stating that he had been found guilty of eleven libels upon his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, published during the interval from the 14th November, 1841, to the 21st August, 1842, couched in such terms as were scurrious in the extreme; and calculated, in the eyes of those who would condescend to read such abusive nonsense to hold up the Duke to ridicule, if not to contempt. He continued for months to publish these disgusting and scurrilous paragraphs. The Court was now prepared to take into its consideration the imprisonment for four months which the defend ant had endured for a former libel on the Duke, the eight months being for a libel not on him but on another person, together with other circumstances stated in extensation; and, taking into consideration all that had been stated, it now sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned in the prison of the Queen's Bench for the space of six calendar months on each count of the indictment—the time of such imprisonment to begin upon each count simultaneously.

The Power of Coroners.—On Monday, in the same court, Mr. Kelly

THE COWER OF CORONERS.—On Monday, in the same court, Mr. Kelly applied for a writ of habese corpus to bring up from Newgate the body of Dasiel John Cock, who now stood committed to that prison upon a charge of killing one Hamnah Moore.—Mr. Kelly stated the circumstances of the case, which have appeared in our paper, and argued that the prisoner ought to be taken before the Coroner's Jury.—Lord Demman said that he had the greatest respect for the very vanicant office of Coroner, and for the very valuable services which Coroners' linquests rendered in protecting the lives of the Queen's subjects; but he felt much difficulty in acceding to this application. The law had been successfully called in aid to secure his person, and to put him upon his defence. The Coroner's Inquest could have no object to do more. There did not, therefore, seem any purpose now to be answered by bringing up the body of the prisoner.—The other Judges concurred, and the application was therefore refused.

The CARE OF THE RRY. Mr. OAKRIEY.—In the ARCHES COURT, on

CUITEd, and the application was therefore refused.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. OAKELEY.—In the ARCHES COURT, on Tuesday, the proceedings against Mr. Oakeley were commenced, and occupied along time. The suit was instituted by the Bishop of London, in the name of his lordship's secretary, against the Rev. Frederick Oakeley, minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, for having published a letter or pamphlet containing doctrines repugnant to the tenets of the Protestant Established Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Oakeley did not appear to defend the suit. After the Court had taken cognizance of the various documents, it intimated that, as the case was very important, it must take time to consider its judgment. Possibly it might prove not to be the least important as a question of practice. The question was not quo unimo Mr. Oakeley subscribed the articles, nor with what mental reservation, but merely whether the doctrines of that gentleman's pamphlet were repugnant to the canons and articles of the Church of England, and which question would necessarily require the deliberate consideration of the Court.

Mr. Ward and the University of Oxford.—On Tuesday, in this

quire the deliberate consideration of the Court.

MR. WARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—On Tuesday, in this court, the Solicitor-General, referring to the above case, which was a rule for a mandamus to the University of Oxford to restore Mr. Ward to his degree in that University, said that he had considered the matter, and thought that, in all probability, the Court would not upon motion decide the question thus raised, and he had therefore determined to allow the rule to be made absolute without opposition, that the question might be raised on the return.

POSTSCRIPT.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, &c., returned to town on Fr.day from Windsor.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The answer to inquiries at the residence of Sir William Foilett, in Park-street, yesterday morning, was, "Sir William is rather better to-day."

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—Aldermen Hughes Hughes and Challis will be put in nomination at Guildhall, for Sheriffs, for the year ensuing, on Midsummer. day next, and no opposition is expected.

RELEASE OF MR. CARUS WILSON.—C. C. Wilson, Esq., was unconditionally released from the Jersey prison on Wednesday last, after a consultation by the States. He was met and escorted from prison by a large multitude, who hailed him with enthuslastic plaudits.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—In the Chamber of Deputies, at the last sitting, M. Billault made a violent attack upon the foreign policy of the Government. M. Guizot energetically defended it. With regard to Tahiti, M. Guizot declared the French Protectorate to be fully established, and added that the treaty of 1842 would be completely executed. He denied that there was any connexion between the policy on which the Government had acted in regard to Texas, and the abolition of the right of search. If the Texans desired to renounce their independence, and join the American Union, they had an undoubted right so to do. France had no intention to protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States, nor engage in any struggle to prevent it. M. Guizot next justified the policy of his Government in Switzerland and Spain. With regard to the abdication of Don Carlos, it would occasion no change in the policy of France towards Spain. As to the marriage of the Queen, that he considered an exclusively Spanish question, and one which Spain herself could alone decide. He justified also the slowness with which the negotiations for the repeal of the right of search treaties had been conducted. Letters from Algiers of the 2nd instant state that Marshal Bugeaud had had an engagement with the Arabs near Orleansville, and defeated them, killing 50, and capturing 150 and a considerable quantity of cattle.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to the Manheim Journal, the negociations between Holland

According to the Maineam Journal, the negociations between Holland and the Zollverein for a reduction of the navigation duties on the Rhine and for the importation of German produce into Holland and its colonies, present now some prospect of a successful termination.

The works on the Maine and Neckar Railway are advancing with great activity on the Hesse-Darmstadt territory. The locomotives which have been ordered in England, will be partly delivered before the end of the year. The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Hesse will be shortly adjourned till autumn. A commercial treaty has been concluded between the above Duchy and Portugal.

autumn. A commercial treaty has been concluded between the above Duchy and Portugal.

Prince Henry, third son of William II., King of Holland, is at present at Edinburgh, where he intends to stay for a few days. His Royal Highness was born on the 13th June, 1820. Considerable attention has been paid to him.

We learn from Algiers that several persons are in custody there on charges of making or uttering false coin. It appears that the Kabyles have long had a manufactory for false coin in their mountains, and that in the time of the Turks, as well as at present, they carried their criminal industry to a great extent, and supplied the Arabs of different tribes, who passed the counterfeit coin in the various markets.

A letter from Haarlem, dated June 4, gives an account of an attempted murder and suicide in that part of Holland. On the previous day, one Joseph Bilmann, a dentist and barber, discharged a double-barrelled pistol in the public street at Mr. Van Titzvan Goudrian, president of the district tribunal in Haarlem, and immediately after killed himself with a third shot. It seems that the man who committed this wicked deed was condemned in April, 1843, by the above-mentioned tribunal (which sentence was confirmed by the provincial tribunal) to one month's imprisonment for maliciously cutting and wounding. It appears that he has ever since cherished a constantly increasing feeling of revenge, on account of this sentence. Mr. Titzvan Goudrian was, on the following day, doing well.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult. says:—"One of our Archdukes will go to Gotha, to pay the compliments of the Court to the Queen of England on her arrival there; and it is said that the King of Prussia will have an interview with her Majesty, but it is not probable that this will take place at Berlin."

There are, by way of Sydney, advices of the 21st January from New Zeeland. The patients had

Berlin." There are, by way of Sydney, advices of the 21st January from New Zealand. The natives had surprised nearly all the settlers at Matakana, a place distant 20 or 25 miles from Auckland, in the middle of the night, and after ill-treating them, carried off their flour and other articles, assigning as a reason that the Europeans had not paid for some land sold to them. The Governor, Captain Fitzroy, had offered a reward for the apprehension of the natives concerned. natives concerned.

Advices have been received from Tahiti, to the 29th of December.

Advices have been received from Tahiti, to the 29th of December. At that period Queen Pomaré was residing in a fortified place at Raiatea, refusing to hold any communication with the French. According to their own accounts, the French were going on quietly in the island.

A new coral rock has been discovered in the China seas. It stands high out of the water, almost as high as Pedro Branco, off the Straits of Singapore. From the southward a reef projects about a mile, at the end of which is a rock, which is partially covered at high water. From this a dangerous reef projects a long way out to the leeward, and is, probably, a continuation of Hutton's or the Diana Shoals. To the northward of the main rock there appears to be a safe passage.

The Augsburgh Gazette states from Constantinople, May 20, that the mountaineers of the Caucasus had commenced operations against the Russians in the interior of the Daghestan, and on the frontiers of deorgia, and obtained some advantages.

The restoration of the Temple of Augustus and Livia, at Vienne (Isère), which in the middle age was converted into a church, dedicated to Our Lady of Life, is going on with great activity. Some very fine pieces of Gothic sculpture have been lately found embedded among the Roman work.

The Place of Rayonne states that there has been lately born at Ibos.

(Isère), which in the middle age was converted into a church, dedicated to Our Lady of Life, is going on with great activity. Some very fine pieces of Gothic sculpture have been lately found embedded among the Roman work.

The Phare of Bayonne states that there has been lately born at Ibos, in the Hautes Pyrénées, a child, having a wen on one of its shoulders, in which a pair of eyes are perfectly designed. [Perhaps the wen is all my eye.]

The Marquis of Westminster, it is said, has purchased the celebrated Fonthill estate, formerly the property of Mr. Beckrord.

The Egyptian steamer Nie arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd inst., from Leghorn, where she had called in on her passage from Alexandria. Halim Bey, one of the sons of the Pasha of Egypt, came passenger in that vessel, with 23 young Egyptians, four of whom bore the title of Beys. Chosrew Bey, secretary to the Viceroy, and Gaetani Bey, his physician, accompanied the young prince.

The Memorial Bordelais announces the arrival in Bordeaux of the celebrated Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore from Bengal.

A Vienna letter of the 3rd inst. states that on the preceding day the Archduke Frederic, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleet, was solemnly installed as a Knight of the Order of St. John. The Empress Mother, the Queen of Saxony, the Archduke Francis Charles and Princesses of the Imperial Family who were at Vienna, graced with their presence this imposing ceremony. Field-Marchal Khevenhaller gave the new Knight the accolade.

The Augsburgh Gazette states that preparations are being made for the reception of the Duchess of Kent in the palace of her brother, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, at Vienna.

The Prussian Government has come to an agreement with that of Sweden regarding the construction of a canal between Helsinbourg and Landscrona, to unite the Baltic with the German Ocean, and thus to avoid the passage of the Sound, and the payment of the tribute that Denmark levies from all passing vessels.

A Madrid letter states that Queen Christina has made a present t

from being confined in a damp cell, is suffering violent pains in his limbs, and that if he be not soon removed, he will probably fall a victim to this treatment. Another letter informs us that the father of Dr. Steiger, who lives at Sursee, with a blind daughter, was lately attacked as he was leaving church, by some soldiers of the Landwehr, and so cruelly treated, that his life would have been sacrificed if some persons had not come to his aid.

Distressing Railway Accident.—A very lamentable accident occurred on the line of the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, about two miles on the Bristol side of the Berkeley station, on Thursday week. The express train, which leaves Bristol for Birmingham at four o'clock, was coming up the line with great rapidity, having obtained the maximum speed of about sixty miles an hour, when Mr. Slaughter (who was driving the engine at the time saw a woman standing on the bank, as if about to cross the line; he instantly reversed the engine, and let off the steam, and the engine-driver, who was standing near him, blew the alarm whistle, but in an instant the train was upon and over the poor woman. As soon as possible the train was brought back, when a most shocking scene presented itself—the mangled remains of the woman lying along the rail, in all directions, for as much as forty yards from the spot where she was struck. The fragments of the body were picked up in a basket and a sack, and removed to a cottage near the spot.—The poor woman proved to be an old person of the name of Elizabeth Nott, a widow, aged eighty-four, living at Stinchcombe, and who had been to see some friends at Woodford, and, at her retura, was crossing a road (not a public one) at the time of the fatal occurrence. At the inquest a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death, with a deodand of one shilling on the engine." It is worthy of remark that the train had gone four or ave hundred yards, after passing the spot of the accident, before it could be stopped, notwithstanding the engines had been reversed two hundred yards before coming up to the place. stopped, notwithstanding the before coming up to the place.



BARONESS BRUNOW.

(Continued from page 373).

Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, the Misses Baring, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawarr, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Foley, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lord and Lady Worsley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Miss Holford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboyne, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and, as usual, the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family having taken their usual stations at the platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

VISCOUNT SYDNEY. DUKE OF NORFOLK.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADRESS.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same air. After this dance, the assembled company passed slowly before the Queen.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of:—

After the minuet, followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by :-

After the Queen had danced her second Minuet in the Throne Room, her Majesty proceeded to the Ball Room, where the Countess of Jersy's "Minuet d'Evandi" was danced by the following:—

Lady Clm tina Villiers Lord Euston Lady Adela Villiers Baron de Tal

After her Majesty's third Minuet, the "Minuet de la Cour" was danced in the Throne Room, before the Queen, by
Lady Clementins Villiers Lord Mandeville | Lady Adela Villiers Lord Cranley |
Lady Lucy Herbert Mr. Clive | Lady Catherine Cust Lord Cranley |
The Marchioness of Breadalbane's Strathspey followed, in which the following ladies and gentlemen joined:—

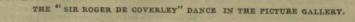
Lady Caroline Gower
Hon. Eleanor Stauley
Mr. Campbell, of Islay
Mary Campbell
Mr. de Bathe

Miss Edith Campbell
Lady Jane Charteris
Miss Baillie

The Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet was the next dance, and was danced by the following party:—

Countess of Chesterfield Baron de Talleyrand Lady Cremorne Lord Cranley Hon. Mrs. Anson Earl of Wilton Countess of Craven Lord Cantilupe Lady Newport Prince Lieven

The three preceding dances were witnessed by her Majesty, who, at the Humminnin ...miniminimin.







THE SUPPER IN THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.



MINUET IN THE THRONE BOOM.

close of the Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet, proceeded, accompanied by her Royal and noble guests, to the supper-room

After the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert and the illustrious party from Supper, the Queen's third Minuet was formed in the Throne-room, and was danced by—

was uniced by—
The Queen
Duke de Nemours
Duchess of Beaufort
Duchess de Nemours
Prince Albert
Duchess de Nemours
Prince of Leiningen
Marchioness of Doure Earl of Shelburne
Countess of Wilton
Earl of Wilton

Lady Ernest Bruce Countess Bruce Viscount Sydney Earl Bruce Viscountess Canning Marquis of Douglas Duchess of Buccleuch Marquis of Exeter

Duchess of Beaufort
Duchess of Benufort
Duchess of Benufors
The cold English country dance,
The old English country dance,
The Royal party subsequently returned to the Throne Room, where a
quadrille was formed, in which the Queen danced with the Duke de Nemours.
The concluding dance in the Throne Room was a Minuet (the fourth during
the evening) danced by
The Queen
Countess of Wilton
Thick of English country
The concluding dance in the Throne Room was a Minuet (the fourth during
the evening) danced by
The Queen
Countess of Wilton
Duchess of Buccleuch Marquis of Douglas
Duchess of Buccleuch
Marchiness of Douro Frince Edward
Collinet's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre,
Pillet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer
Arban, and other artists of first-rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room,
and performed "God save the Queen." On the Royal party passing from
the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance,
composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This
was followed by an andante.

In the Throne-room, M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in
this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new
quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of the Royal file, from an air of Gluck's opera, Iphiguenia.

M. Weippert's band attended in the Picture Gallery, andperformed, during
the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d' Exaudé, Bal Costumé Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Household, or her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gluck's opera, Iphiguenia.

The George, entered the Palace by the garden entrance, and from thene
were conducted to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty receivedher
illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchiness of Douglas, and those of
the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's minuet, were also
admitted at this entrance.

The Diplomatic Composed expressly in the Gueen's minue

ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the spiendour of the scene.

Nothing could exceed the coup d'ail. The illustrious characters of the prescribed period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and almost all critically correct; the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds; the most precious embroidery; a sea of plumes waving over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value so great as to be almost incredible; magnificent and raised velvets; tissues of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful; the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the picturesque that no advantages of mien could overcome it.

SOUVENIRS, SKETCHES, AND ANECDOTES.

(By a Correspondent.)

The Royal Masque has passed away, and never has so little been known of any fete. Last week, although many imagined descriptions have been published, no journal could afford a real account, from want of time, and from the fact that none of those who generally reflect and perpetuate such scenes the fact that none of those who generally reflect and perpetuate such scenes with their pens were allowed to reach further than the vestibule—in spite of the Lord Chamberlain's order. What alone has been generally known has been that this fête, upon which so much time, money, and ingenuity have been bestowed, has, contrary to all precedent, surpassed all expectation. Such being the real state of the case, we must proceed to describe, from private sources, the scenes at the Palace. The best description, however, is that by the limner—illustrations! For such fêtes carry art as well as history in their train.

been bestowed, has, contrary to all precedent, surpassed all expectation. Such being the real state of the case, we must proceed to describe, from private sources, the scenes at the Palace. The best description, however, is that by the limber—dilustrations! For such place are as well as history in the contract of the fits given to Galeasso, Duke of Milan, and his bride Isabella, to those of the fits given to Galeasso, Duke of Milan, and his bride Isabella, to those of the magnificent tournament and Bal Costume at the Congress of Vienna, painters were always employed before-hand. A Bal Costume is essentially pictorial, whilst a masquarade is adapted to the vagaries of thought, word, and imagination. The same recourse to art was resorted to on the occasion of the bal given some years back by the unfortunate Duchess de Berri. The draughtsmen were still more but the unfortunate Duchess de Berri. The draughtsmen were still more but the unfortunate Duchess de Berri. The draughtsmen were still more but the great period in liming the last masque deally as well as pictorially revived. Gherard, the French sculptur, was employed last year to perpetuate, by diminutive models the forms of the kinghts and ladies who figured at the minic joust, or passage of arms, in the Imperial capital of Germany.

A clever foreign painter, if we mistake not at present in London, was employed by that most amiable and august lady, the Empress of Russia, to place on record with his brush the gassque her Maer cousin with the heir to of the married burnark and with the relgning Duke of Nassau. The labour of the married burnark and with the relgning Duke of Nassau. The labour of the painter was a labour of love, and proceeded with all possible dispatch compatible with the number and perfection of designs demanded of him. Amongst his "counterfair presentments" of the same deal court of the lamber of the present of

authority, that there were other similar views, of more permanent effect, of her Gracious Majesty connected with this choice. Nothing can be more striking than the departure from characteristic costume and befitting lazury of rank amongst the lighest orders of society ligh breeding, dressed in that more than the departure from characteristic costume and befitting lazury of rank amongst the lighest orders of society ligh breeding, dressed in that more rable costume the Franks substituted for the Roman Lorga and the flowing robes and bright tunies of the Eastern world, and that it may be more convenient to be dragged about by a single struggling loves in the June poised Brougham, than in the changs as destructive to industry as they are unsightly to the eye of the painter. The Queen is desirous of returning, at least, to a costume which fulfils the excellent object, as regards art and industry, now lost sight of; and as a recurrence to a dress of a lazurest to our age might meet world, in the hope of a modification "pour les misses" of present dress being adopted.

The manner in which the general directions were followed by the several parties engaged, produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts of the second produced great contrasts. The Secotch mobility and gentry several produced great contrasts of the second produced great contrasts of the Second great grea

pleasant memories—the scene, and its marvellous splendours, will be brought to the mind's-eye, and the stately minuet, and the lively strathspey, will be danced again.

From an early hour on Friday, the western part of the metropolis seemed moved as with some portent—all was busy activity—mounted horsemen were seen careering in all directions—each broad street was filled with huge cartons—fashionists were in a state of high fever—and the haute voide, were wild with despair at the non arrival of one of the thousand and one requisites that were vitally important to the completion of the selected costume. There was all the denotement of a regal carnival. Every issue to Buckingham Palace was crowded by gaping sight-seers; and, as night approached, the parks became filled with groups, fresh landed from the various railway stations. The first glimmering lamp which shed its small ray from Buckingham Palace, was greeted with all the enthusiasm of Persian Fire-worshippers—and the distant rumbling of a carriage wheel, filled each bosom with the devotion of an Indian Faquir at the approach of the car of Juggernaut. But soon lights appeared at the several windows of the Palace, and the arrival of carriages were thick and continuous. The crowds would rush to catch a glimpse of the powdered and jewelled tenants, as they vanished through the Marble Arch, and galloped round to the middle entrance of the façade. Lines of liveried lacqueys awaited the arrival of the guests, to usher them into the Marble Hall, where the Lord High Steward of the Household and the chief dignitaries of the Palace were marshalled in "state ceremonious," and the white-wanded officials in the rich state-liveries, and the gentlemen at arms with their bright emblazoning, formed a "rich and rare" coup d'œil. The Grand Library was devoted to the uncloaking, and to the restoration of the tollette. which the crowded collision had discomposed. Hence masters of ceremonies would usher the panting belies, flushedfromweightof jewels, and suffering from the inconv

and seminating the mandoths, which gard a that received and seminating the mandoths, which gard and the gorgeous habits of the attendant beaux—it seemed like the quaint vision produced by a fairy spell.

After passing through the Green Drawing Room, which was appropriated to refreshments—and even here the fine taste of her Majesty was strikingly exemplified—the craving necessities of vulgar appetite were concealed behind colossal nosegays and plateaux of rarest Dresden. The Picture Gallery, adorned with the inspired canvasses of the immortal contributors to picture art in past ages was upon this occasion dedicated to the promenade, and hence the serried ranks of the aristocracy wended their progress to the Roman Drawing Room, and waited to recover their energies, ere they approached the Yellow Room, scring as the Presence Chamber—the mirrored panels of which reflected a thousand-fold the gorgeous forms; the jewelled tiaras and ornaments corruscating in sparks of fire brilliant as the diamond mines of famed Golconda, and glittering like the opal halls of the blessed of the Eastern tale teller. And here sat the presiding genius of the filts—our gracious Queen Victoria—the Island Queen—"the fair Monarch throned in the West"—smiling a bright welcome on her lieges; acknowledging with grateful smiles of recognition each worthy subject, as they moved in glittering array before her, while her flushed brow spoke cloquently the regal pride felt at the view of the inestimable wealth, and the unrivalled beauty, of her country women.

As we have before observed, in spite of the stiff brocade and its unbending rigidity, and the unusual height of her jewelled shoes, her Majesty had attained a perfection of bearing and graceful ease, as though she had been accustomed from infancy to bear the ponderous grandeur. Surrounded by her illustrious relatives, she shome the presiding luminary, shedding her benignant beams around; with queenly dignity smiling on all, but her eyes still tenderly resting with a wife's love on the Prince C

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was placed near her "crowned Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was placed near her "crowhed child," and benighly gazed with a mother's pride. And even this noble lady's costume bore out the thought; its splendour was subdued, and harmonised with the illustrious wearer's natural air of command, tempered by that genial spirit of universal kindness which is the ruling feeling of her nature. The entente cordiale surely was never more charmingly typified than in the lovely Duchess de Nemours; her transparent complexion, and exquisitely-formed hand,

"So pale and wan of hue,
You might have seen the moon shine through;"
and her luxuriant hair, Pompadoured and studded with gems of priceless worth, while the reflection of her rose coloured damask dress reflected its tints, and mantled her fair checks with a kindred glow.
To select for special admiration any one of the costumed beauties from the myriad throng were vain, for each was symbolised by some bright speciality; yet, the inquiring eye would rest admiringly on some bright and particular lady, rich either in beauty or marked by some excelling brilliancy, ake the Princess of Baden (now allied to the proud house of "the Douglas"), and the pensive Lady Chesterfield, with her sweet sister, the Lady Newport; and the superb Baroness de Brunnow, arrayed in all the splendid material which formed the characteristic of the gorgeous Court of Catherina the Czarina; Miss Burdett Coutts, bearing the historic "collier" so fraught with melancholy memories of Marie Antoinette, the fair subject of Burke's phillipic against the extinct chivalry of the age; and the unity of costume of the Ladies of Honour all harmonised, though varying like the bright hues of the

against the extinct chivalry of the age; and the unity of costume of the Ladies of Honour all harmonised, though varying like the bright hues of the prism.

At no moment of the night did the guests and the Royal hosts themselves excite so much interest and admiration as in the dance. In no respect did the revived epoch display the superiority of the age in external habits of society than in the dances. There was the majestic Minuet, on the on hand, displaying all the elegance of attire and the grace of form, absolutely demanding that study of carriage, which is the most ornamental of all acquired qualities of form; and, on the other hand, we beheld once more the good old dance of our ancestors, in the days of Merry England—the "Roger de Coverley"—danced by all—by the Lord of the Manor, as well as his tenants, in days of real joyousness and rejoicing—when the frost work of ceremony was broken by a hearty feeling of mutual kindliness. The unsightly Polkas were for once banished; and the Quadrilles danced appeared so vapid andinane, that we are inclined to believe they received, at her Majesty's Ball, their death-blow.

Our readers will feel how inadequate must be our description of such a fete. We have compared our notes with the observations of the most elegant and the most gifted of her Majesty's favoured guests, and all have been as inadequate to convey in words a characteristic impression. The fact is, that the Queen's Fete produced only an "effet d'ensemble;" magnificent indeed, but with little contrast. Although splendid and admirable in some respects, particularly as compared to ours, the costume of the age offered but few contrasts; all Europe, at the epoch revived, was abiding under the tyranny of the almost universally reigning absurdities of artificial hair, powder, and hoops, concealing the human form, and redeemed only by the grace of hearing and elegance of manner they absolutely demanded. The costumes of the few foreign nations who had escaped the mania were not sufficiently invoked. The heroes of

COSTUMES.

In addition to the Costumes published in our Journal of last week, the following were among the most striking:—

ts.

LENT.—Costume of green and sliver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat A, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with festoons and knots of cherry-coloured ad-dress, black velvet hat, with two cerise feathers, and a knot of ribbons, hroses and an aigrette of diamonds. Necklace and stomacher also of diamonds. he satin, with red heels and rosettes of red ribbon.

Y FITZALAH HOWARD.—Dress of cherry-coloured brocade, the skirt of grey

titeoat of white brocade with gold; flounce of old tigning to one of the Popes of Rome. The dress of open, and ornamented with silver bullion and superbly covered with diamonds. Each sleeve or-onets, and trimmed with print lace to match the sand rubles. Shoes of white satin, trimmed with diamond in the centre. Her lady-hip carried a ies. The value of the diamonds and jewels worn necklace was of pearls, with rubles and diamonds and statch.

th. old brocade dress, embroidered with roses, and oint lace. Ornaments of pearls and diamonds, sleeves were bordered with rich lace, and were

ss, ornamented with ribbons, edged with amonds and turquoise in the centre, ith splendid lace, and artificial flowers th diamonds. The petticoat of green

ificent costume of cerise velvet, em-, very richly ornamented with lama ds. Head-dress of diamonds. , elegantly ornamented with flowers, Stomacher of cherry-coloured satin, see sextend round the top of the dress, d on the opposite side by a large bow

s.
wrought in silver with a mag-e stomacher of diamonds and dress bordered with gold lace, lat of the same rich material, of diamonds, with a single red trimmed with lace

His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—A scarlet cloth General of awalry's uniform suit, richly trimmed with gold lace.
PRINCE LIPENS.—Costume of gamet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold; waist-

colour velvet suit, elegantly trimmed with gold adorned with suberb jewel buttons, and lined with

Kilt. Braddebans.—A rich blue velvet Highland jacket, handsomely embroidered aed with yellow satis ; rich gold satin tissue waisteoat, Breadalbane Tartan

ned with rich silver Brandenburghs, and lined with white satin; the vest of scarlet satin,

form, coat edged and trimmed

ros pracous; cost of green casimir, ; ruffles of point lace.
Minister).—Coat of very rich royal blue lith very rich gold lace, and buttons of ue figures on white satin, and trimmed Culotte of the same velvet as the coat,

as culotte of crimson velvet, and diamond knee-buckles; jabot, cravat, and acc.—Coat of violet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and lined control of the paule of violet-coloured satin, friaged with gold; waistoost of violeted in gold; quoties of violete-coloured satin, and diamond knee-buckles. sarn.—Coat of brown fancy velvet, embroidered in gold; lining of stravulutions, enamel and diamonds; culotte of brown satin, with diamond buckles. Leawara.—A rich crimson velvet suit, trimmed with gold Branden-buttons, lined with white satin, and edged with ermine; white satin and richly trimmed with gold lace and Brandenburghs.

***R**INDEX**

EARL OF BECTIVE—A superb cerise velvet suit, vicinly trimmed who read on the satin, lite satin, blue satin cuffs, and adorned with splendid buttons; the vest of blue satin, with rich Brussels point lace.

OUNT CANKING.—A superb gold and blue tissue coat, elegantly trimmed with gold inburghs, and lined with great satin; the vest of rich gold tissue, trimmed with gold inburghs, edged with gold lace and fring out the satin with gold lace, and out a farmage of the vest of flowered silk, trimmed to correspond.

1 JOIN CRICKERSE.—Coat of sky-blue velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and lined bite satin; waistocat of white satin, embroidered in gold; blue satin culotte, with dibuckles; jabot, cravat, and rufiles, of superb point lace.

3 Mainson,—Cerise coloured velvet coat, embroidered in gold, and lined with white gold buttons; waistcoat of white satin, trimmed with cerise ribbon; culotte of cerise nead depaule of cerise satin and gold.

5 FOLEX.—Coat of violet-coloured fancy velvet, embroidered in gold, and lined with usin; gold buttons; waistcoat of satin lame or; culotte of violet satin; noud d'epaule estin and gold.

If noedle deplace to elected and a property of the control of violet-coloured fancy velvet, embroidered in gold, and lined with an Tolar,—Coat of violet-coloured fancy velvet, embroidered in gold, and lined with a live and and gold.

An M.Donald, and gold.

Captain Jarne M.Donald,—Rolling of the false tertan kill and plaid, and with silver lace; silver risaue waistoost; Lord of the false tartan kill and plaid, and the control of the false tartan kill and plaid.

An M.Donald, and the false of the cold of the false tartan kill and plaid.

An Francy Some with gold lace, lined with white silk; white vest and breeches.

If the false the control of the false is a control of the false tartan kill and plaid, and the cold of the false the cold of the false tartan kill and plaid, and the cold of the false tartan kill and plaid, and the cold of the false tartan kill and plaid.

Before the cold of the false tartan kill and plaid the cold of the cold of

with scariet lacings and timocass, trimined with gold lace. Guiotte of white cassimere, and agold aiguiette. Waistocast of buff cassimere, trimined with gold lace. Guiotte of white cassimere, trimined with gold lace. Guiotte of white cassimere.

GLONEL ANSOON.—Costume of a General of the Guards in the reign of George II. White middle art of the guards in the reign of George II. White satin and gold.

GLONEL ANSOON.—Costume of a White casimir.

GLONEL ANSOON.—Velvet cost of Marie Louise blue, lined with satin; waistocat of white satin land gold.

GLONEL ANSOON.—Laced satin; need depaule of white satin and gold.

GLONEL ANSOON.—Laced the satin; need depaule of the satin and gold; clubte of black velvet.

HON. CAPTAIN F. VILLIERS.—Coat of blue fancy velvet, embroidered in silver, and lined with white satin; buttons, blue enamel, set with diamonds; white satin and gold; clubte of black velvet.

HON. CAPTAIN F. VILLIERS.—Coat of blue fancy velvet, embroidered in silver, and lined with white satin; buttons, blue enamel, set with diamonds; white satin and silver.

CAPTAIN BATROON.—A scalet Dragoon uniform, with green cuffs, trimmed with gold lace.

SIR HORACE B. SEYMOUR.—A Scalet Clother velves thingliand jacket, with green cuffs, trimmed with gald lace; scalet waistcoat.

SIR HORACE B. SEYMOUR.—A Scalet clother of cledon, Colonel Dison, Colonel Thornton, Bentinet, Captain in the uniform of the Gards.—General Sir H. T. Wheatley, Colonel Thornton, Bentinet, Captain and Madeville, the Hon. M. Weet, H. F. Ponsonby, Captain Scanour, Lord Brownlow Cecil, Charles Seymour, Esq., Captain Boyle.

The Infert HON. GRONER BYNG (a British Cavalry Uniform).—Coat of superfine scarlet cloth, with light blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace, a rich crimson silk scarl, with gold tasses. Ludden the scarlet of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace. How white cassimere.

HON. ADDIFFUS LIDDEL.—Coat of Pompadour silk, lined with blue satin, and trimmed with gold lace.

cassimers.

S. ADOLFRUS LIDDEL.—Coat of Pompadour silk, lined with blue satin, and trimmed silver lace; buttons of silver; waistcoat and culotte to correspond.

M. Ma. LEYESON GOWER.—Uniform of a French Musquetaire. White cloth coat, faced amaranth; gold Brandenburgh buttons; waistcoat and culotte of white casimir; ider-knot of amaranth and gold
Monroomear, Esq.—Scarlet velvet coat, embroidered in gold, and lined with satin; coat of white satin lame or; culotte of white gros d'Afrique; jabot and rufles of point

tool of white satin lame or; culotte of white gros d'Airque; jasot and rumes of point faris.

USH SEYMOUR, ESQ.—A blue velvet coat.

LLIAM BECRETT, ESQ.—A rich puce velvet dress, with gold lace.

LLIAM BECRETT, ESQ.—A rich puce velvet dress, trimmed with gold.

EUR. C. T. WENTS, for the coat of the Pretender's yinto Edibourgh.

EN CAMPERIO, ESQ., YOUNGER, OF ISLAY.—A blue velvet jacket, richly trimmed with, and scarlet vest to correspond; Campebell tartan kilt and plaid.

ENERTY SENTIF, ESQ.—A frich light blue velvet coat, trimmed with gold lace.

EM MASTERS BYNG AND GONDON (State Pages to her Majesty).—Coats of scarlet superfine, a trimmed with gold lace, [lned with rich white satin, and large white satin shoulders.

Waistcoats, of rich white satin, trimmed with gold lace. Culottes of white cassimere.

THE ENGRAVINGS

The Costume Portraits engraved are the following:—
DURE OF NORFOLK.—A very handsome costume of blue velvet and silver, with white and old waistcoat. His Grace carried his gold baton as Earl Marshal of England.
DUCHESS OF GRAFON—Thain of red velvet, old lace border, looped with pearls; blue broads slip; black hat and feathers.
MAGGHONGSSO OF LODGONDEREX.—

and realiers. LUSIDONNEREX.— Continuou velet coat, embroidered with gold, diamond buttons; white oldered with gold, and diamond buttons; black satin breeches, shoes, and

kles.

OF JERSEY.—A magnificent cherry and gold brocaded skirt, trimmed with two
ld point and pearls, looped up with cherry roses and diamond centre; the upper
damask green and gold, trimmed all round with old point and cherry roses;
diamonds; necklace of diamonds; powdered hair, diamond ornaments, and red CLEMENTINA VILLIERS.—A splendid costume in the Watteau style. A beautiful pink

owers. ADETT COUTTS.—Body juste au corps and sack of satin vert de Chine; the sach rouguets of pink and ponceau roses, wide hanging ruffies of vieux point de France

uniform of the Austrian Hussars, 1745).—Jacket of scarlet clot

HER EXCELLENCY MADAME VAN DER WEYER.—A tight bodice and mantle in Pompa mask brocade, festooned with bounuets of natural flowers: stomacher in blue and en with frussels point and diamonds: the skirt in cloth of silver g ing pattern, trimmed with garlands of mixed roses and bows and qu' dribbon.

-coloured fibbou.
ARCHIONES OF ORMONDE.—A tight bodice and sacque, in brilliant cloth of silver, brod with Pompadour flowers and sparkling gold; stomacher of white satin, covered with
t; ruffles of there rows of point; the sacque festooned with wreaths and bouguets of
s; the skirt of white satin, trimmed with a deep and ample flounce of old point, and
teld by illac and white ribbons; a cap in silver point, with a wreath of roses and streaming

ribbons.

The Earl of Surrey—Orimson velvet coat, trimmed with gold lace; blue and silver broade satin weistcoat; crimson velvet brocate satin weistcoat; crimson velvet breeches; bose, and gold buckles.

Barowses Roymscrin,—Tight bodie and tune in amaranth satin, brocaded in gold; ctomacher in white satin, covered with old point lace, and bows of ribbon; ruffles in three rows of point lace; the skirt in white satin, with two flounces of magnificent point lace, looded up in festcoms, with amaranth-coloured ribbons; a Fompadour hat in amaranth velvet, and

ws of point lace; the skirt in whitessill, with two munices of magnatures of the first in festoons, with ampranth-coloured ribbons; a Pompadour hat in amaranth velvet, and lite feathers.

LORD MANDEVILLE.—Crimson velvet coat, with gold lace; embroidered white satin waistat; black breeches; shoes, and gold buckles.

THE DUCRESS OF SUTABLAND.—A magnificent costume of the Court of Louis XV., adhered with the most scrupulous exactitude. The petticoat was of rich white satin, embroidered the bouquets of flowers, and garnished along the skirt with roses of various hues, surrounded rich antique lace, and looped with like of white velvet. The dress was of Chinese silver ocade, and the tour of blue and silver tissue, garnished with antique lace, roses and illies, et the petticoat. The back of the dress as say, the perruque, the train, in short, all list, ecasories of her Grace's costume, were strictly accurate, and was the theme of govern

accessories of her Grace's costume, were strictly accurate, and was the theme of general admiration.

Yiscount Castlerran — A magnificent dress of violet velvet, embrollered with fool; at white waitcout embroodered with gold, and a hat ornamented with feathers and gold; cramond-hilted sword; diamond buttons for the garters; and the whole dress consumeted with a profusion of jewels.

His Grace the Durk of St. Alexna (as Grand Falconer).—Coat of very rich Finested green whee, trimmed with extracely received and wide of diace with scolloped edges, what the oskelpaf introduced, and made expressly to this coat, lend with rich white satin, and buttons of gold work. On the leth breast "In E. Lawi," when he dely the neck, from a massive gold claim. Waisteast of richly brocated cold to be absented as the heave.

Land Firem.—A tight bodies and sacque of splendid Fompadout damask satin, brocade with allowers; the saque festooned with bouquets of cherry-coloured skik, covered with old point; ruffles in three rows of point, looped up with deep rose-coloured skik, covered with old point; ruffles in three rows of point, looped up with deep rose-coloured skik, and festooned with bouquets of areas each with a broad floured of the same colour as the skirt, and festooned with deep rest-coloured skik, and festooned with bouquets of areas each with a broad floure of first skirt, and festooned with bouguets of areas each with skirt, and of the time of filtrate that it is a many coloured barries.

Histories Barryshove —A very mandate constance of the time of filtrate that, it is a most costly dress of broaded white skik, and roudered all over with gold and showering; sto.

macher of diamonds and precious stones. Head-dress, a crown of precious stones, and diamonds and pearls.

Her Royal Highness for Duckess of Kent.—White satin ally trimmed with bandsome black lace and red ribbon. The front of the dress was decorated with elegant ornance
somposed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very magsificent, being formed of the richest brocade, embroidered with soid, and having alternate
stripes of red, white, and gold. The head-dress was sphendidly adorned with diamonds and
emeralds. The necklace and earrings were composed of brilliants.

The Ausrulan Amasabarrass—Bright green aatin, with gold and white flowers; pink
skirt, covered with lace, and trimmed with pink.

skirt, overed with lace, and trimmed with pink.

In closing our detail, we must not fail to give that credit which is so justly due to the various artistes engaged in preparing the above costumes. Messrs. Roth and Freeman, of Old Bond-street, were entrusted with the costume of the Prince Consort; and we believe we are correct in stating that it was carried out in all its details to his Royal Highness's complete satisfaction. Our thanks are specially due to Messrs. Roth and Freeman's courtesy for access to sketch several costumes. We should add that Mr. Melton, of Regent-street, manufactured the hat worn by his Royal Highness; and his shoes were made by Mr. Thomas, of St. James's-street.

The pattern of the costume fixed upon to be worn by the officers of the Guards was prepared by Messrs. Willis, of St. James's street. The buttons were manufactured by Mr. Shaw, of the Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, from the dies used in the reign of George the Second. Mr. Shaw also manufactured several fancy buttons of the same period.

The Illustration on the front page shows one of the superbly-enriched doorways of the Palace, with portions of the Green and Yellow Drawing Rooms, and the Sovereign and the illustrious guests promenading. The large Engraving at page 376 shows the Throne Room, with the orchestra led by Musard, during the dancing of one of the "Queen's Minuets."

The next Illustration (page 377) shows the great state of the superblack of the

The next Illustration (page 377) shows the guests leaving the supper-table in the Great Dining Room; the buffet of magnificent plate being shown in the distance. the distance.

Lastly, upon the same page, is the picturesque old English dance of "Sir Roger de Coverley," in the Picture Gallery.

THE COURT COSTUME BALL
OF THE JUNE OF 1845,

AT THE PALACE OF VICTORIA THE FIRST OF ENGLAND.
Now—in the golden summer days of June,
When the Poor look for sunshine, and the cot
May warm its lowly roofet in the blaze
Which pours a splendour through the noble's hall,
And catch, upon its humbler hearth, a gleam
Of the one glory that is shed from Heaven!—
'Tis well for those who have the wealth and strength
Of world-prosperity, to borrow, too,
That love example which beams down from God,
And, with the brightest smiles of brotherhood,
Shed some of their earth splendour on the poor!
There is a blessing in this privilege

There is a blessing in this privilege
That wins, in gratitude, its glory back
Unto the giver, and reflects a joy
More precious than his bounty, so that when
The rich and poor exchange their happiness,
They feel one common sunshine of the heart!

They feel one common sunshine of the heart!
Yet, to dissevered ranks—too widely spread
Asunder—each, too little knowing each—
How teach this mutual charm? When Duty fails
To hark betimes, while Sorrow vainly calls,
When Wealth feels too far off from Poverty,
To try the cordial journey to its door,
When the hid Labour cannot meet its Lord,
How make one lightning and electric spark
Vibrate the frame of both—one thrill of love
Warm the proud bosom and the poor man's heart;
Achieve an interchange of just delight;
And with this genial sunshine spread the sky?

That "how?" were, sure, most beautiful solve A happy secret to reveal, and one To wreathe disclosing lips with rays of joy!

The purest Governments are never perfect;
And Senates, with their high imposing councils,
And Parliaments, with their most subtle wisdom,
Statesmen, alive to every phase of ruling,
Nay, the best Sovereigns, who have lived and cared
Still more to bless than sway—all these have failed
To make most virtuous theories good in practice,
To forge fair love-links 'twist the people's ranks
And equalize—among unequal elements—
The dear un-jealous happiness of all!

This still way has the Patriotte found desires.

The dear un-jealous happiness of all!

This still may be the Patriot's fond design,
And still will be his disappointment too!
But there are Social works that may be wrought
With far more efficacy than by Law,
And pour on Social evils far more balm!
Some kindly soul,—combining will with power,—
May with one episode of fond device
One wise-warm legislation of the heart,
Effect, in its brief interval, more good
Than the full session of a Nation's Year!
Call parted ranks together—bid them learn
The luxury of giving good for good,
And as they, glad, obey the fine command
Reap a reward in their united smiles!

'Twas such a thought of joy illumined all

Reap a reward in their united smiles!

'Twas such a thought of joy illumined all
The high soul of our Lady of the West—
The youthful radiance of Britannia's throne—
The good Victoria!—when she gave the word—
Melodious mandate of the music voice
That sang for all her people—to prepare
A pageant of unpeered magnificence—
A grand and dazzling festival of Court;
And realise, amid its light, a dream
All visionfull of poetry and love!
That dream, to gather round her glorious throne
All her realm's splendour in it's costliest garb—
The diamond-glitter and the stream of gold!
But not until their shining rills had well'd
Among the huts and cots of humbler life!
Making poor hearts—as her crown jewels—bright,
And cheerful spirits dance—to glad her more
Than all the stately Ball around her throne!
And feeling sure of comfort at the board
Of working thousands—ere she grandly gave
The feast of Pleasure to her gorgeous throng!
In the fair thought of that Imperial Ball,

In the fair thought of that Imperial Ball, Two pictures still were painted on her heart; In one the pride of Regal Dignity! In one the loyalty of humble Love!

Two pictures still were painted on her heart;
In one the pride of Regal Dignity!
In one the loyalty of humble Love!

So all those rich equipments which adorned
The lordly-presenced courtiers and high dames
Of proud resplendent beauty—still opposed
The lowlier contrasts of domestic life
In the pure sight of that most gentle Queen!
Here were Prince, Duke, Earl, Marquis, Lord, and then
The handicraftsmen who had coined their gear!
Here galaxied the ladies of her isle
In all their starry splendour;—there she saw
The meek, industrious daughters of our Trades,
Glad with their fast employ—and well she felt
How willing Labour, so inspired by Wealth,
Is a contenting and a wholesome boon
To Rich and Poor alike!

Looked brighter on that grand night-holiday?
How many rushed to throng the wondering streets—
Peered in the dazzling equipage—or pressed
On the palatial threshold, to behold
That glory worn which they had helped to weave!
How many—for that England's nobles danced
In antique fashions of a former time,
And blazed that night in an unused array—
Had money in the pocket, mirth at heart,
With happy families and food at home!
How many treasured their enjoyments, too,
In humble guise; and took the sweet reward
Of their late skill at the much-welcomed labour!
How many treasured their enjoyments, too,
The loom stirred briskly, and the metal forged?
All arts, all trades, and all intelligences,
Quick with iresh life and busiest energy!
What fertile powers of Fancy—fair evoked—
What might, thought, genius in the art-design—
What lore called upward from a buried age,
Fo fix its illustration upon this!
How the quick poet called upon his muse!
And how the painter sought with eye of truth
To catch the reflex for his pictur'd theme—
While Music strung her joyous harp the while,
As with thrilled wonder, to the enlivening dance,
And swept harmonious cadence over all!

It was a grand—a good—a pure design, Worthy her grandeur, goodness, purity, Who first conceived it; and our virtuous Queen Has every virtuous blessing for the thought!

Who first conceived it, and our virtuous Queen
Has every virtuous blessing for the thought!

And more—besides that it endowed the poor
With somewhat of the fortune of the rich;
That it forced treasure to be loosed, and flow
Over the common country; that it made
Pride vie with Pride, and haurht Magnificence
Self-emulous for all the people's good;
Set Peers and Princes lavish of their wealth,
And fair imperious Beauty throw away
Her shining gold that she might shine the more,—
It still fulfilled the purposes of love
Better than those of pride, and royally
Confirmed the splendour of Victoria's throne!
For at her charmed word—as though a spell
Touched every spirit, and thrill'd through the land—
All England's high nobility obeyed,
With an elated readiness of heart,
And will that spoke their joy and their respect,
Their loyalty, their homage, and without
One disaffected thought in all its heart!—
Few Palaces might such a gathering hold!
Few Sovereigns dare to think of such a boast!
Even Party shrank back to its restless den,
And politician-foes could meet as friends
Beneath the broidery of their gay attire.
This was a good to work—a friendliness
To find its sweet erray through the generous heart
Over old tracks of malice and of war!

And all the cheerful spirit of the scene
Was as pure-lustrous to the human heart,

Over old tracks of malice and of war!

And all the cheerful spirit of the scene
Was as pure-lustrous to the human heart,
As its most gorgeous splendour to the eye!
The cordial frankness of high natures shone
As brightly as the jewels glittering round!
Dear Beauty's orbs were still more starry all
Than the quick diamonds; for they sparkled more,
And sent their dazzle farther than the sight!
And still the Queen, beside her Princely Lord,
Seemed not more dear as Sovereign than as Wife!
Or where Kent's Duchess smiled with conscious love,
Less dear as Child than Mother!
Or where the honoured Royalty of France
Graced her Imperial Throne—less fair and fond
In Regal hospitality of heart,
Than in the Queenly mien that gave it grace!
No more! The Poet need not pause to tell

No more! The Poet need not pause to tell The old historic tales which now have rung Thro' the wide Empire; nor essay to wake His muse to eloquence, to paint the scenes Which now have reflex on our page of Art—Page brilliant reflex.

Which now have reliex on our page of Arte-True, brilliant reflex!—
But we may not leave
The lyre unstrung from this most grateful theme
Without those blessings on Victoria's name,
For love which prompts her to beguile the thrall
Of Courtly state, and crown the joy of all
With the "Great Good" of such a Festival!

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—"Launcell."—The first position to which you allude originally appeared on the wrapper of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." It is the invention of Mr. Bolton, and acknowledged to be the best three-move problem known. Place the pieces thus—White: King at Q Kl's sq, Queen at K K's 3rd, K at at K's th, Fath, Pawns at K K's 4rd, K's 3rd, Q Sth, Q Kl's 2nd, and Q K's 2nd, Black: King at his B's 3rd, Queen at K K's 3rd, Q K's 2nd, and Q K's 2nd, Kt at Q K's 2nd, Pawns at K Kl's 2nd, X at Q K's 2nd, K at Q K's 2nd, Pawns at K Kl's 2nd, Queen at K B's sq, K at Q R's 2nd. White to play, and mate in three moves.—The other problem mentioned is by Andersen, of Breslau, and was published in the "Aufgaben für Schachpieler." The men stand thus—White: King at his K's 2nd, Queen at K R's 4th, R at Q R's sq, Kt at K's 7th, Pawns at K K's 3rd, and Q's 5th. Black: King at Q R's sq, Ween at K K's 4th, R at Q B's sq, Kt at K B's 5th, kt at K's 7th, Pawns at K B's 2nd, K's 3rd, Q B's 2nd, Q K's 3rd, and Q R's 2nd. White, playing first, engages to mate in five moves.

"M. M. B," is cordially thanked for his attention.

"B. M. P.," Bognor.—The position of Stamma's, to which our correspondent alludes, is familiar to most chess-players. We shall be pleased to receive the observations on Philidor's games.

the juminar of most classified states. We shaw to present No.

*Kilburn."—See the solution of No. 74, in our present No.

*J. W. B.," Kingsland.—Four suggestion, we fear, is impracticable, although we concur in thinking the best test of any one's skill at Chess is the result of his play with some leading player. There is no likelihood of the Gascon coming "to the scratch."

scratch."—We have no leisure for the examination at present. Consult Dr. Hyde's "De Ludis Orientalibus," Hon. Daines Barrington and Sir Frederick Madden, in the First Volume of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," Singer's "Researches into the History of Playing Cards," and Twiss's "Collections on the Game of Chess."

"H. R.," Norusich; "T. R.," Horneastle; "J. H.," Woolwich; "H. P.," New castle; "Alpha," Cambridge; "S. S.," Truro; "W. F. F.," Worthing; "X. Y.," Brighton; "W. H.," Bruton-street; "A. M. B.; "T. B;" "R. M. D.;" "Athenion,"—The solutions are correct.

"Juvenis."—Next veek.

"Corbolle?"—"E. M.;" "Bristol." Anadeur.—Tour solution is right. Study the Elementary Lessons in the

"Corbelle"—"E.M."
"Bristol," Amateur.—Your solution is right. Study the Elementary Lessons in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," or get Levis's "First Scries of Lessons on Chess."
"Kate Clifford," Aberdeen.—Thanks. The solutions are both correct.
"C.M." E.——Your solution is true. We shall take care to notice the newly-established Chess Club in Edinburgh.

Solution to Problem No. 74.

 R from K Kt sq takes B
 R to K Kt 5th sq
 R from Kt 5th takes Q 3. R from Kt 5th takes 4. R takes K R P mate

BLACK.

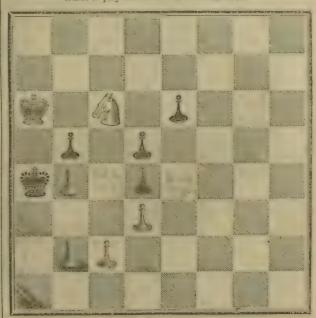
Q to K Kt 2nd *
Q to K Kt 3rd or †
P takes R

* The only move to prevent checkmate next move. † 2. Q takes Kt (ch) R P is moved 3. R takes Q 4. R to K R's 6th mate

PROBLEM No. 75.

For this highly skilful and instructive position we are indebted to the Rev. H. Bolton.

White to play first and mate in seven moves



WHITE.

OPENING OF THE NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.



THRAPSTON STATION.



OUNDLE STATION.

Last week, we were compelled, by pressure of other claims upon our illustration, to omit the promised engravings of this recently-opened line of Railway, which we now present to our readers.

This newly-constructed Branch Railway connects Peterborough with the main London and Birmingham Line at Blisworth. It was opened to the public on Monday, the 2nd instant, when a party of the Directors, accompable by the Mayor, Corporation, and other inhabitants of Northampton to Peterborough (47½ miles) in about two hours and a half, including stoppages of above 50 minutes. The progress of the train was a sort of spectacle for



NORTHAMPTON STATION

of the county town, Northampton and its immediate neighbourhood can, in turn, boast of many objects to compensate for a visit from our brethren of the east. All parties, we do not doubt, will derive pleasure and benefit from the intercourse newly facilitated."

The Northampton and Peterborough Railway branches from the main line about three quarters of a mile north of the Blisworth Station, and close to the Northampton branch of the Grand Junction Canal, which it crosses almost immediately. On the left, about a mile and a half distant, the first obect worth notice is Gayton Church and Manor House; the latter reduced to the condition of a farm house, but still retaining the characteristics of the domestic architecture of Elizabeth and James I. Having crossed the canal,

the railway is carried for a short distance along an embankment. On the right, Milton Church is a picturesque object against its rich back ground of trees. It has a curious and very elegant circular window, and a low decorated spire. The Manor House is a picturesque specimen of Elizabethan architecture. On the left of the line as we approach the lock house on the canal, may be seen, also amidst clustering trees, the very interesting saddle-backed tower of Rothersthorpe church: it possesses a campanile for a saint's bell, and a Norman font. Parsuing our route, on the right we see Huntsbury Hill, commonly known as the "Dane's Camp," but obviously an earth-work of a far more ancient date. On the left may be seen Upton Hall, bosomed in rich woods the tower of Dustan Church; and, directly before

us, the town o. Northampton extending over the entire back-ground. Perhaps, the best view of the county town is gained just as we have swept round the curve below Huntsbury Hill, and approach the pretty little white canal bridge.

Beginning at the left of the panorama, we see the square tower of St. Andrew's; a little to the right rises the spire of St. Sepulchre; the green space between is the Castle Mound, below which is the West Bridge, spanning, with its many irregular arches, the Naseby branch of the Nen. Still a little further to the right, and on the horizon, a small turret is visible—the ventilator of the new Town Gaol. Lower down is the low square tower of St. Peter's; a little further on, the campanile of St. Katherine's; still to the





PETERBOROUGH STATION.

right, rises the tower of All Saints'; and further on still, and against the horizon, is that of St. Giles. Descending the right hand slope, may be seen the upper part of the Infirmary, and in the extreme distance, in the same line, the Lunatic Asylum. The middle distance is occupied with the coal and corn warehouses, foundries, &c., on the banks of the river, and the river itself; and in the foreground lie rich meadows. We are now rapidly approaching the Northampton Station; and the only other objects to be noticed before we reach it, are two small tumuli on the left, and a building on the right, which, in its present modernised condition, would hardly attract attention, but which, a few months back, retained some very interesting architectural features. It was the old Manor House of Far Cotton, and the residence of the ancestors of the celebrated Hervey, who wrote the once popular "Meditations Among the Tombs." Nearly the whole of this section of the Railway, from its first departure from the main line till it crosses the Towcester road, and enters the premises of the Northampton Station, runs parallel with the canal.

The Northampton Station is a very tasteful and commodious building.

the Towcester road, and enters the premises of the Northampton Station, runs parallel with the canal.

The Northampton Station is a very tasteful and commodious building. The booking offices are large and convenient, and the arrangements, interior and exterior, very complete. It is fitted up with engine-house, carriage and goods shed, cattle and sheep pens. To this Station there is a double line of rails; hence to Peterborough the line is a single one only.

Leaving the Northampton Station, the line runs along the rich meadows on the south bank of the Nen, having on the right the luxuriant woods of Delapré Abbey, and on the left, a south view of the town. Delapré, or as it was called, the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, was a religious house, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton. It seems to have been a Nunnery 300 years; and, at the Dissolution, the Abbess and eight nuns had pensions assigned to them.

Following the course of the river, the line continues within sight of Great and Little Houghton. Clifford Hill is a conspicuous object on the left. It is a circular mound now crowned with trees, and encompassed by a wide and deep ditch; it is conjectured to be a Roman work, and to have been raised as a specula or watch-hill. Proceeding onward, Cooknoe mill on the left is a picturesque object; and the church of Cooknoe on the rising ground on the right, is a very interesting structure. Farther on, also on the hill, is Whiston Church, built in 1534, and an interesting specimen of late Ecclesiastical Architecture. Seven miles from Northampton, we reach a small station, at a place called White-mills, the communication with Castle Ashby, the embattled seat of the Marquis of Northampton, built in 1624, partly after designs by Inigo Jones. The beautiful tower of Earl's Barton Church on the left; then comes Doddington, and rinally the Wellingborough (first class) Station—another very tasteful structure about a mile from the town. Be-

tween Wellingborough and Thrapston, a distance of 11 miles, there are 3 stations: Ditchford, booking office; Higham Ferrers, and Ringstead. The spires of Stanwick, Higham Ferrers, and Raunds, are visible on the right; and on the left the Addingtons, Great and Little, add beauty to a beautiful landscape. Thrapston station stands in a very picturesque situation. Here again noble spires attract the eye, that of the neighbouring village of Islip especially.

scape. Thrapston station stands in a very picturesque situation. Here again noble spires attract the eye, that of the neighbouring village of Islip especially.

Between Thrapston and Oundle, 7½ miles, there are two stations, Thorpe and Barnwell. Aldwinckle All Saints, and Aldwinckle St. Peter's, which we now pass, are to be regarded with reverence, for the first had the honour of giving birth to the great John Dryden, the poet, and the latter was the birth-place of Thomas Fuller, the divine. The noble woods of Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, are a little farther on the left. At Barnwell St. Andrew, which we pass soon afterwards on the right, are still the remains of a castle built in the reign of Henry I. Oundle, at which we have now arrived, is a first-class station, presenting the same tasteful aspect exhibited by the other principal stations on the line. Oundle Church, distinctly visible from the station, has a magnificent spire, and the town itself is spacious and striking. From Oundle to Peterborough, there are but two stations, Wansford and Overton. Here the country is rich in objects of archæological and historical interest. Fotheringhay, where the unhappy Marry, Queen of Scots, was beheaded, may be recognised by the mound on which once stood the castle. We now pass through the tunnel (½ mile in length), the only one on the line. The Wansford Station, which is the station for Stamford, is an important one, and is fitted up with extensive cattle pens. The woods of Burleigh—

"Burleigh House by Stamford town"—

portant one, and is fitted up with extensive cattle pens. The woods of Burleigh—

"Burleigh House by Stamford town"—

are to be seen from it. Proceeding onward, we cross a neck of land in Huntingdonshire, and the Ermine-street. The line here takes rather a sharp curve. Castor, famous for its Roman remains; and the rich woods of Milton Park, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam; attract the attention of the traveller, until finally, the glorious Cathedral of Peterborough indicates the termination of the journey. The Station here, which is in a very unfinished state, is not constructed by the London and Birmingham, but by the Eastern Counties Company.

We need scarcely add to this glance at the line (abridged from the Northampton Mercury), that it abounds in picturesque variety; and we do not remember any line of equal interest to the archæological tourist.

Our Illustrations show—1. The Northampton Station, of pleasing design, in the old English style; the materials, red brick, with stone dressings. 2, and 3, The Oundle and Thrapston Stations: both are in the old English style; that at Thrapston is most embellished—the lower portion being stone,

and the upper faced with ornamental plaster-work. 4. West View of Lynch Bridge, with Castor Bridge in the distance. 5. The Line crossing the River Nene. 6. The Station at Peterborough, completed.

The several stations are from the designs of Mr. Livock, architect.

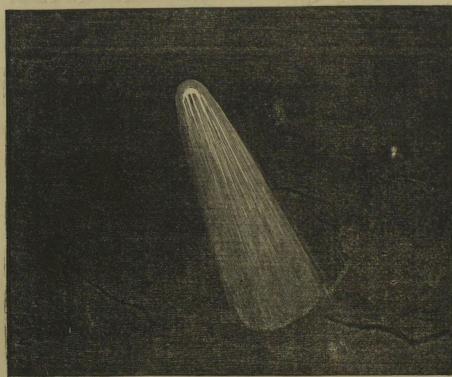
MAGNIFICENT COMET.

A new Comet has just made its appearance in the heavens, and has been plainly visible to the naked eye. A gentleman named Teays called the attention of Sir James South to this phenomenon at eleven o'clock on Sunday evening last. It was observed about the same hour by many persons in various parts of London; and Sir James South has received several letters, stating it to have been discovered as early as the Friday previous. It is a very fine comet; the nucleus being the brightest since that of the comet which appeared in 1825. To use the words of Sir J. South, "it looks like a golden spangle upon a lady's gauze dress." The tail is very long and widely spread, and of a pale misty blue; while the nucleus appears like burnished gold. It moves with extraordinary rapidity. When discovered, it was near the bright star Capella; but it is now several degrees westward of it. It will be found looking west of north, about eight or ten degrees above the horizon. At 31 minutes past eleven, on Sunday night, "its approximate right ascension was about 5 hours 18 minutes, and its north declination about 45 degrees 21 minutes;" at ten o'clock, it was west of north a few degrees; and at midnight was due north, its altitude about

north a few degrees; and at midnight was due north, its altitude about eight degrees.

As yet, little has been ascertained respecting this Comet: whether it is one which has made its periodical return, or whether it is its first appearance in our system, has not yet been decided. It is the opinion of the eminent astronomer, Sir J. South, that it is a new comet.

We have to record our thanks to Sir James for the very handsome manner in which he afforded our artist every facility for making the accompanying sketches by means of his very magnificent telescope, at his Observatory at Kensington.





THE COMET, AS IT APPEARED THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF SIR J. SOUTH, ON THE NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH.

THE POSITION OF THE COMET IN THE HEAVENS ON THE NIGHTS OF SUNDAY MONDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 9th, and 11th.

O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION AT CORK.

O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION AT CORK.

The Cork Examiner contains a very long and animated account of the demonstration made when Mr. O'Connell entered that city on Sunday last. It is stated that half a million of persons were congregated on the occasion. The following statement is abridged from that journal:—

"About nine o'clock the various trades began to muster in their committee rooms, and then, preceded by bands and banners, they marched to the ground, formed into regular files, and kept that position, steady and unbroken, until the signal was given for moving. The head of the procession extended nearly two miles from the city on the western line of road, the last body being stationed on Patrick's-bridge.

"For miles the multitude pressed on in one dense stream, actually blocking up the roads.

"It is almost impossible to give any idea of the beauty and elegance of the triumphal car. Its extreme height was 20 feet, its length 12 feet, and its width 6 feet 6 inches. Its base presented the appearance of a large, hand some platform covered over with rich carpeting; and on the great platform, raised about four inches from its level, was a smaller platform for the gorgeous chair intended for the Liberator. Over the chair, and extending nearly the whole length and width of the car was raised a splendid canopy, supported by four allegorical figures—Justice holding the scales; Truth, with her mirror; Prudence and Fortitude. Immediately under each figure, and adorning the sides of the car, were handsomely carved and highly-ornamented scrolls. Under the figure of Fortitude the motto—'Eight millions-ove of country will overcome everything.' Under Justice—'Self-government, and nothing less. We know our duty, and are resolved.' Under Truth—'English friendship—Carthagenian faith! It is the nature of man o hate whomsoever he has injured.' Prudence—'Agitation—formerly we conquered by these arms.' Immediately in front of the car was a large white scroll, with the following memorable inscription:—

"'A claim of any body of men

"A claim of any body of men that the king, flotted, and a grievance!

"Dungamon, 15th Feb., 1782."

"The procession filed past the car, and as each body passed along, the banners were lowered, hats were waved, cheers were given, and the band struck up a good Protestant tune, the 'Volunteers' March,' or 'See the Conquering Hero comes.' At length the long line, which commenced moving from the Cross at one o'clock, had passed, and it was not until after four o'clock that the car was put in motion. Every wall was crowded with gaily-dressed men and women, and as Mr. O'Connell appeared, the latter seemed to exceed their male companions in the excess of their enthusiasm.

"The scene on entering into Patrick-street surpassed in reality the utmost efforts of description. Walls, windows, balconies, house-tops, the rigging of the vessels lying next the bridge, every place which could afford a footing, however precarious, was crowded with myriads of human beings, presenting a sea of anxious faces, reaching from the level ground to the highest elevation within view. The Chamber of Commerce was thronged by the members, who cordially greeted Mr. O'Connell from the windows, and commanded the cortège, so as to prevent stopping or innterruption. The whole appearance of the city was striking in the extreme.

"The triumphal car having stopped at the entrance of the Commercial Buildings, a harper, surrounded by the chivalry and clothed in the costume of ancient Ireland, stood up under the shade of his native oak, and in a clear, distinct, and impressive tone, read from a parchment scroll, on which it was most beautifully inscribed, and embellished with the arms of Mr. O'Connell, an address in the vernacular tongue."

It was couched in very flowery language, as the following extracts will attest:—

was couched in very flowery language, as the following extracts will

It was conched in very flowery language, as the following extracts will attest:—

"Yes, fearless son of the West, Dan of the hundred bloodless battles—
strong as the emancipated eagle after an unjust imprisonment of 100 days in the cause of your country—firm in resolve as the rocks of Darrynane, thy mountain home—the true-hearted sons and daughters of Corcagia hail thee with a hundred thousand welcomes.

"May your days be happy and long numbered, and while your friends nerease, and your enemies are confounded, may the ardent yearnings of your soul for Erin's welfare and regeneration be crowned with success. May the foul Union, conceived in crime, and achieved by bribery and blood for our enslavement and degradation, be blotted away; and while the young and the old, the prince and the peasant, the priest and the people, echo back the loud shout of Repeal, may the unsullied name of O'Connell, enshrined in the hearts of a happy and emancipated race, be handed down with *éclat* and glory to our children's children, as the talisman of success and the watchword of liberty."

OPENING OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision

watchword of liberty."

Opening of Dublin University.—Important Decision.—A decision of considerable importance, connected with the opening of Trinity College, was pronounced on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. In the present term, Mr. O'Hagan, on behalf of Mr. D. C. Heron, a Roman Catholic student of Trinity College, moved the Court that a peremptory mandamus should go to the Visitors, the Primate, and the Archbishop of Dublin, requiring them to hear Mr. Heron's appeal against the decision of the Provost and Senior Fellows, who had refused him a scholarship, because he was a Roman Catholic and would not take the Sacramental Test. The case was argued at great length. The Chief Justice gave, on Tuesday, the unanimous decision of the Court, that the peremptory mandamus should go, notwithstanding the return of the Visitors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—A GRAND MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL AL FRESCO, will take place at Vauxhalt on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th inste, under the direction of the celebrated M. Musard, from Paris who had the honour of conducting her Majesity's Bal Costume at Buckingham Place. The Band on this occasion will consist of One Hundred Performers; and the music, dances, and costume, will be the same as at the Queen's Ball. Gentlenen's tickets, 10s.; to be had

MUSARD at VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On MONDAY

a next, JUNE 16, a Grand Manquerade. On Wednesday, a Magnificent Gala in celebrathe Battle of Waterloo; and on Friday, a brilliant Fete in honour of her Majesty's Accesthrone.—PROMENADE CONCERTS, cach Evening, under the direction of theceM. Musard, from Paris- Band of One Hundred Performers.—Extraordinary Illumina-

Tayen prices.

Admission, 2s.; Childreu, Half-price. Commence at Eighto'clock.—Admission to the Ball-m, 1s. Smoking strictly prohibited. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Widdicomb. PENEDICT'S MORNING CONCERT, on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th of JUNE, when all the most eminent talent now in London will appear. The Programme is now ready. Doors open at a Quarter before One o'Clock; Concert to commence at Half-pust One precisely. Early application for the few Reserved Seats and Tickets erapactfully solicited—at all the principal Musicaellers' and Libraries, and of M. Benedict, Manchester-aquare.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR,

Dean-street, Solo-Square.

PATRON, THE QUEEN.

A GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE and MORNING CONCERT, moder Distinguished Patronage, will be held, by kind permission, in the COUNTESS DE ZICHY FERRARYS GROUNDS, REGERYS FARK (formerly the late Marquis of Hertfords), on THURBDAYS, Tickets, 5s. sech. may be hed at the Diagramary, and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers. On the day of the Fete the tickets will be charged 10s. each.

Royal Dispensary, June 11, 1845.

REMORNE HOUSE AND GARDENS, King's-Road, ORNE HOUSE AND CARDELYS, Kill S-Addity, etc.—Mr. LITTLEJOHN, late of the Rosberville Garden, Gravecud, and King et, City, has the honour to announce that he will open the Tavern, Park, and Demore, for the Season, with a THREE DAYS' FETE, entitled "The Feast of Sherwood Pie Nic," on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 23d, 24th, and reen will ascend in his Monster Nassau Balloon, accompanied by ten ladies en. Admission, One Shilling. Cremorne House can be reached from any part minibus for Stypence, by Steam-boat for Fourpence. After the Fete the admissradens and Eutertainments will be reduced to Stypence.

ntrance to the Gardens.

OCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, each day, from Nine till Dusk, Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

APTAIN SIBORNE'S WATERLOO MODELS.—In a few APTAIN SIBORNE'S WATERLOO MODELS.—In a few days will be EXHIBITED, at the EQIPTIAN HALL, Piccadily, Capitain Siborne's inal LARGE MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, representing, on a surface of quare feet, the entire Field, with the hostile Armies, as they were disposed and engaged se moment when the illustrious Wellington, with his British troops, defeated Napoleou's erial Guard, and thereby gained one of the most splendid victories on record. This Model not only been re-painted, and otherwise removated and improved, but has also been cord, as regards the Prussian co-operation, so as to make it correspond in every particular the description of the Battle given in Capitain Siborne's "History of the Waterloo Camma." The other Model, representing the Glorious CHARGE by the BRITISH CAYALRY, by the Marquess of Anglesey, and the BRITISH INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, be a marked by presence of the immortal Wellington, will continue as hitheric, that all admired the presence of the immortal Wellington, will continue as hitheric, that all admired the presence of the placed in some public institution, takes this opportunity of any that he is willing to dispose of them; and, should it be desired, of those also (partly trutted) which are intended to illustrate the other prominent parts of the Battle, such as Grand Charge on the British Squares, &c.

the Grand Charge on the British Squares, &c.

IS R. H. the PRINCE of WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Whateshalter at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE YIEW; George I., George H., George H., George II., George IV., William IV., George II., George II., George IV., William IV., George II., George IV., William IV., George IV., William IV., George IV., William IV., George IV., Hersoft York, Kent, Cambridge, Stear, &c., the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thirds, St. Fatrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolia."—The Times. Open from It till 10 at night.—Admittance One Bhilling: Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S Bazzar, Baker-treet. Portuma.souare.

TMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, Daily at Work, carrying visitors

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MADAME GRISI has the henous to inform her Priends, the Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that her SEREYTY will take place our THURBIAY NEXT, JUNE Bith, where will be performed lossing to Opera Serie, OTELIAO. Desdemons, Madame Grisi; Elmiro, Sig. Lablache;

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JUNE 16, and during the Week, the Fopular National Mill Drawn of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO, introducing the Double Company of French English Artistes. The Emperor Napoleon, by Mr. Gomersal, who is engaged express) his occasion. New Scenes in the Circle, presenting the first talent of British and Foreign the Company of the Circle presenting the first talent of British and Foreign the Circle present of the December of the Circle presenting the first talent of British and Foreign the Circle present day. To conclude with the new Grand Pantominic Specials.

JULIJEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE, — SURREY to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he intends giving a grand CONCERT MONSTRE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 20.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he intends giving a grand CONCERT MONSTRE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 20 (being the commemoration day of the Accession of her Majesty), on the same scale of grandeur as those given in Paris, at the Jardin Turc, Casion, and Champs Elysees, in celebration of the Fete of Louis Philippe, and other great occasions, as conducted by M. Jullien. The Orcheatra will consist of 300 Instrumental Performers, embracing all the principal Instrumental English and Koreign Artistes at that moment in the Metropolis, forming an ensemble never before seen, and presenting the greatest Congress Musicale ever assembled, and never before heard in England. And, in order to give full effect to this grand Musical Entertainment, which M. Jullien trusts will be pronounced unequalled by anything of the kind ever attempted, he has decided to erect a Colossal or Chebest state and the State of the Concern State of the State of

CHARITABLE and PROVIDENT SOCIETY for the DEAF

T. MARY'S MARYLEBONE and PADDINGTON HOSPITAL.—The Acting Committee have the pleasure to announce to the Subscribers and
Friends of the intended Hospital, that his ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has
ized SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 o'clock r.w., to lay the FOUNDATION STON.
Application for Tickets of Admission to the Ceremony to be made on or before the 20th inst.,
addressed to "The Committee of Arrangement," at the Committee-room, 21, Edgware-road,
6th June, 1845.

W. TATHAM, Hon. Sec.

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WEEKLY FRENCH NEWSPAPER.

OBSERVATEUR FRANCAIS. Edited by JEAN BAPITSTE DESPLACE. A Journal of Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce, and the
Arts; Chronicle of the Fashionable World.

In Journal appeared from Saturday, the 24th of May, in its enlarged form, without intee of price, from 16 to 24 pages, containing 72 columns of closely printed matter; equal
he contents of two ordinary volumes. The proprietors have determined for some time on
step, in order to enable them to publish, without abridgment, the important History of
oleon (ITHISTORS DU CONSULAR ET DE LYEMPIAS) by the late Secretary of Foreign
tirs in France, M. THIERS, in addition to the Jury Errany and the News of the Week
Skipence stamped for post,

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THE REGISTER of PATENTS.—THE CIVIL ENGINEER and ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, price 1s. 6d.; or the Register of Patents, separately price 6d., contains a Monthly Abstract of all important specifications of Patents, as they are enrolled, with Engravings, and List of New Patents. Every information for procuring Patents, either in Great Britain or Foreign Countries, and Registering of Designs, may be obtained of Mr. Saxrow, at the Office for Patents, 145, Strand, near Somerset House, Printed instructions may be had Gratis.

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BURNS' FIRESIDE LIBRARY, with Illustrations.—Issues
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Engravings), 2s. 2. Quentin Matsya, or the Blackmith, by C. Piciller, 6d. 3. The Portrait
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THE FARMERS' MAGAZINE AND JOURNAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST for JUNE, 1945, is embellished with splendid Steel Engravings of

"B U C H A N H E R O,"

A Short-horned Bull, the property of Sir Charles R Tempest, Bart., and PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.
CONTENTS:—

On the Preparation of the Land for Drill Crops. By John Sproule
On Lucerne, and the Preparation of the Land. By J. Towers
On the Vine
On Soot as a Manure
Monthly Meeting of the Rhins of Galloway

Neeting of Members of the Farmers' Club.—
Disadvantages of growing Hedgerow Timber on Farm Lands
Select Dressings for the "Agricultural Guide Plots"

Rowan's Registered Churn, as Manufactured by Mr. R. Robinson, Lisburn Iscount Torrington's New Homestead at Mest Peckhangan and Tax Househing. By T. Sullivan, Ess. Claying of Marling in Norfolk emarks on Ploughing. So. By Myllies on the Estate of Edward Lucas, Esq., Castle thone, Monaghan. By Fitzherbert Fill out of Experiments in Deep Ploughing tructiveness of Hamburgh and Tax Sullivan, Ess. Sullivan, Ess. Sullivan, Ess. Sullivan, Ess. Sullivan, Ess. Claying or Marling in Norfolk emarks on Plougha, &c. By Myllies of the County of Experiments of Edward Lucas, Esq., Castle thone, Monaghan. By Fitzherbert Fill out of Experiments in Deep Ploughing tructiveness of Hamburgh and Tax Sullivan, Ess. Sullivan,

ASCOT RACES.—THE PRIZE PLATE.

In no branch of British art has improvement been more manifest, of late years, than in the design and manufacture of the Prize Plate awarded at race-courses to the owners of the winning horses. Originally, such prizes were silver bells, whence the phrase, "to bear away the bell." To these useless articles, succeeded "cups" of gold or silver, rarely displaying any merit of design; although much ingenuity in subjects of this class, has been displayed by Continental artists. Fortunately, a better taste has arisen; and the "bells" and "cups" are superseded by productions of high artistical merit; so that noblemen and gentlemen obtain, if they be successful candidates on the Course, something that is ornamental to their houses, and a proof of their patronage, not merely of racehorses and jockeys, but of their appreciation of good artists and the fine arts.

The "Ascot Prizes" for the present year furnish three notable exemplars of the above improvement.

Plars of the above improvement.

First is "the Emperor's Cup," as it is popularly termed, the gift of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on his visit to our most gracious Sovereign, last summer. It is a reduced copy, in silver, of the celebrated statue of Peter the Great, by Falconetti, which is at St. celebrated statue of Peter the Great, by Falconetti, which is at St. Petersburgh. The statue, as most persons know, is an equestrian one placed on a rock. In the silver one, which has been modelled and cast at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, the successors of Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, Bond-street, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician, the equestrian figure and the rock are supported on a triangular base, at the corners of which are equestrian figures of soldiers in the Russian service; and on the sides of the triangle or base are relievos of views of the Palace at St. Petersburgh, of the Kremlin at Moscow, and of Windsor Castle. The whole is most elaborately executed; and well denotes great advance in our national taste. It is, altogether, a splendid work.

Tately executed; and went denotes great advance in our national tester. It is, altogether, a splendid work.

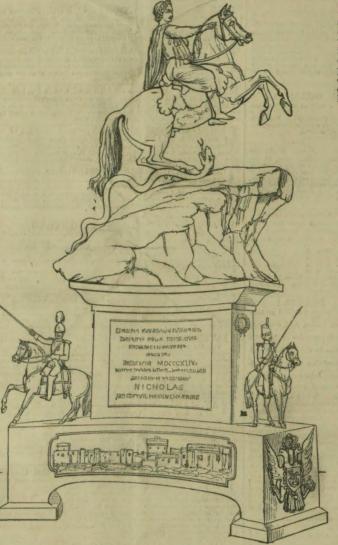
Next is "The Royal Hunt Cup," modelled and cast at the same establishment, and by the same artist; it represents the conflict between King Robert Bruce and the three assessins by whom he was waylaid on his retreat from the battle of the "King's-field." One of the prize cartoons exhibited in Westminster-hall had this subject. In the "Cup" it

s better treated, by a different arrangement of the figures. The composition is perfect, and the spirit of the group is almost unsurpassable.

The third specimen, "The Queen's Vase" is a splendid piece of plate, designed by Mr. Cotterill, and executed in silver, by the Messrs. Gar-rard, of the Haymarket. It consists of an elegantly shaped vase, tastefully ornamented in the cinque-cento style. The cover is surmounted by a group representing the conversion of St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen. The Royal arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert form a portion of the stem, which is composed entirely of rich alto-relievo ornaments. The chief beauty of the vase, however, consists in the elegant group which surmounts the lid. St. Hubert is on his knees in adoration, having dismounted on seeing, according to the legend, a noble stag, elevated on a rock, bearing a crucifix of light betwixt his

Royal Hindt Cup. ASCOT 1845

ROYAL HUNT CUP.



ntlers. The horse, as well as the hounds appear unconscious of the mysterious presence of the miraculous stag; for the former is represented leisurely grazing, and the hounds are quietly resting at their master's feet. This group, though of small dimensions and very simple in its composition, is one of the most attractive ever executed by Mr. Cotterill. The horse is finely proportioned, and its lineaments, as well as those of the stag and hounds, are beautiful. The figure of St. Hubert is graceful; and the whole group is highly picturesque.



THE EMPEROR'S OUP THE QUEEN'S VASE

ASCOT PRIZES 1845.



HER MAJESTY AND HER ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS AND SUITE LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE FOR ASCOT RACES.